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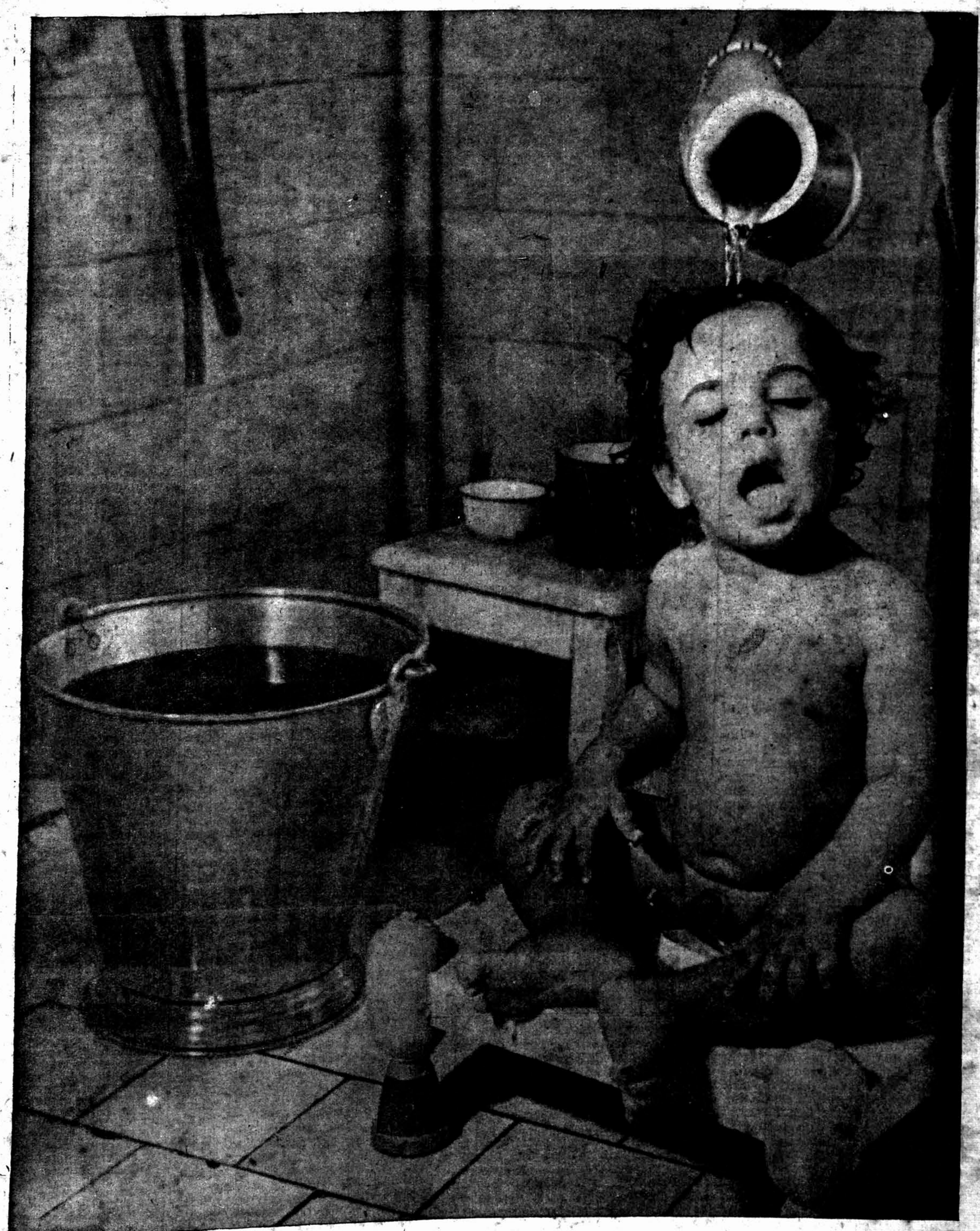
LIB OF BO BR OF ROYAL ASIA

ENJOYING HIS BATH



Mahatma Answers Maxwell

—See Page 3

SCIENTIST, SCHOLAR AND PATRIOT

Inspiring Career Of The Late Sir P. C. Ray

Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray was born on August 2, 1861. His father. Haris Chandra Ray, was a prosperous landed proprietor and a man of wide culture. He was not only proficient in Persian—then the court language in India—but also possessed a very considerable knowledge of classical English literature which he acquired at the Krishnagar College under its distinguished Principal, Captain Richardson.

Haris Chandra early imbibed the heretical ideas of the West, and Sir Prafulla relates in his autobiography how when almost a child, he learnt from his father that beef-eating was quite in vogue in ancient India and the very word for guest in Sanskrit is "Goghna" (one in whose honour the fat cow is killed). To his sons Haris Chandra was a friend and companion inculcating in them the principles of rational thinking and the lessons of dutifulness and patriotism by way of telling anecdotes from lives of great men.

Up to nine years of age Acharya Ray was educated at his father's village school. In 1870 the family moved to Calcutta and he joined the Hare School. Unfortunately in a few years his health was almost wrecked by an obstinate attack of dysentery, and he had to leave the school. The years of physical suffering were, however, in his case, years of passionate home-study and when, after convalescence, he joined the Albert School he was unquestionably the ablest student there.

He passed the Entrance Examination in 1879 and joined the Metropolitan Institution founded by Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. He also attended lectures on Chemistry and Physics at the Presidency College and was greatly attracted by the manipulative skill of Sir Alexander Pedlar.

To the handicap of a fragile constitution was now added the equally serious one of poverty. The family estates were rapidly dwindling into insignificance due to debts incurred by his father, but this only stirred young Prafulla to greater efforts. While reading for his degree he was secretly preparing at home for the Gilchrist Scholarship Examination. It was an All-India competition, and his success in 1882 gave him the long-cherished opportunity for proceeding to Europe for higher studies.

Career Abroad

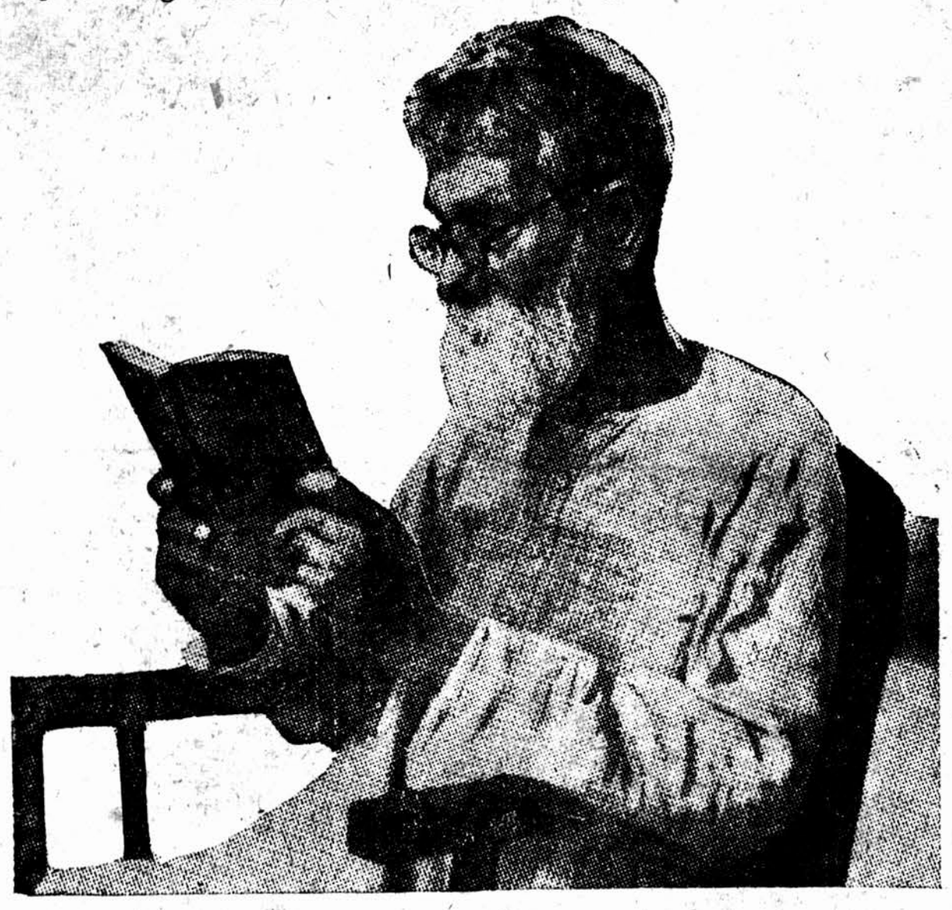
He entered the University of Edinburgh in October, 1882, and his subjects of study were Chemistry, Physics Botany and Zoology. In Chemistry he came under Crum Brown, whom he learnt to esteem, and with fellow students like Hugh Marshall, Alexandar Smith, James Walker, the atmosphere was such that he became passionately fond of Chemistry. His studies for the B.Sc. degrees were interrupted for a time when he competed for a prize on the best essay on "India, before and after the Mutiny." In this "he indulged in many bitter diatribes against the British rule" and the essay was judged among those "Proxime accesserunt." It did, however, one good thing—Acharya Ray discovered that he had the faculty of writing with facility, a facility which he has used with great power in later life.

The essay written, he worked hard in his favourite subject of Chemistry and obtained the D.Sc. degree in 1888 on the basis of a thesis in Inorganic Chemistry. He was honoured in due course by the award of a special scholarship by the Gilchrist Foundation and of the Hope Prize Scholarship and also by the President of the Edinburgh University Chemical Society. The simple life and cheap living of these days in a Scottish University made an abiding impression on him. Students—left to fend for themselves at an early age and protected by poverty from various amusements—lived in an atmosphere of high endeavour, in which University education was of real value as a preparation for life.

He now tried to join the Indian Educational Service; but high honours at the University, strong testimonials from Professors of repute and powerful recommendations from well-wishers like Sir W. M. Muir and Sir Charles Bernard were of no avail at the India Office in London.

Road To Fame

He returned to Calcutta in 1888 and, after a year of waiting obtained the post of an Assistant Professor at the Presidency College, Calcutta on Rs. 250 a month. Persons with inferior qualifications were holding high appointments as professors in the Indian Educational Service, and he naturally felt the injustice that had been done to him. But he was determined to make the best use of his opportunities. In Europe the reputation of a Professor depends more on his capacity for extending the bounds of knowledge rather than that for actual teaching. But in India the tradition was sadly lacking. From the very beginning of his career Acharya Ray felt it to be his mission in life to bring this tradition of Europe into the atmosphere of Indian Universities and to create an enthusiasm in his young students.



In 1896 he became famous through his discovery of mercurous nitrie, a compound of unexpected stability; and a stream of research work began to flow out from his laboratory, carried out either by himself or in collaboration with his senior students. His main interest centred round the formation and stability of nitrites. For example, besides mercurous nitrite he prepared in the pure state nitrites of alkaline earths, and showed that magnesium nitrite was the best stable, forming a link between the nitrites of zinc and calcium and those of calcium, strontium and barium. He made the important discovery that ammonium nitrite was far from the unstable compound that it was supposed to be, and that it could be vaporised in vacuum at 78 degrees in an undissociated form. He also isolated the amine-nitrites and studied their physical and chemical properties. An aqueous solution of pure nitrous acid was prepared which was found to react very slowly with urea—a fact which was utilised by Werner in postulating a new constitution for urea. In later years he studied in great detail organometallic compounds of sulphur, mercury, platinum, etc., and made many interesting observations. For example, he prepared the compound I-Hg-S-S-Hg-I and showed that the crystals changed colour in light but reverted to the original form when kept in darkness.

Tagore's Tribute

Sir Prafulla believed that his greatest achievement had been the foundation of the Indian School of Chemistry and of the Indian Chemical Society. Of him as a teacher of youth, as a 'Guru' inspiring him with high ideals and the spirit of conquest in the domain of knowledge, Rabindranath Tagore thus spoke:

"It is stated in the Upanishads that the One said: "I shall be many." The beginning of creation is a move towards self-immolation. Acharya Prafulla Chandra has become many in his students and has made his heart alive in the hearts of many. And that could not have been at all possible had he not unreservedly made a gift of himself. This power of creation having its inception in self-sacrifice is a divine power. The glory of this power in the Acharya will never be worn out by decrepitude. It will extend further in time through the ever-growing intelligence of youthful hearts, by steady perseverance they will win new treasures of knowledge."

After twenty-eight years' active service in the Presidency College he retired from Government service in 1916.

The severance of connection with the College was extremely painful to him but he found a larger sphere of work as Director of the Chemical Laboratories of the University College of Science founded by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee with the princely endowments of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and Sir Rash Behary Ghosh. For fifteen years (1921-1936), his salary had been entirely spent on improving the equipment of the laboratories and maintenance of research fellowships. In 1936 he retired from active service and was appointed Emeritus Professor of Chemistry in the University of Calcutta.

Dr. Ray never thought that his class-room lectures were enough for his students. He filled their minds with a real love for science. Because of this many young chemists came to him and worked very hard because they loved science. To all those who came to him for higher studies he said, "Do not set your heart on making money, but think of adding to the knowledge of the world." His students took his advice because they saw that he himself acted on it. As a result, all over India to-day, many of Dr. Ray's students are working at scientific experiments which have never been done before.

Successful Man Of Action

Great as he has been as a teacher, he had also proved a most successful man of action. He has been responsible for establishing many industrial enterprises of which the creation of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works is the most remarkable. When, as a young D. Sc. of Edinburgh he was trying to secure an appointment in Education Department, the Director of Public Instruction told him once that if he is such a clever chemist why did he not start industries. The young Professor felt that the cheap and innumerable raw materials of Bengal could be converted into costly finished products with the aid of the scientific knowledge that he commanded.

Unaided, with a capital of a few hundred rupees saved from his small salary, he began the preparation of pharmaceuticals at his own home. His duties at College were exacting. His research work in the laboratory continued every day from 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M., his health was much below normal, but the will to achieve success as an industrialist was unconquerable. In a few weeks the house at 91, Upper Circular Road, except for the bedroom which he occupied, had the appearance of a factory. His pharmaceutical preparation soon secured a well-merited recognition and the business rapidly expanded. In 1902 the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works were converted into a limited concern with a capital of 2 lakhs of rupees, and Sir Prafulla made over his share in the concern to a trust created for conducting a High School and other beneficent activities in his native district of Khulna.

The Government of Bengal sent him to visit the chemical laboratories of Europe in 1904. He visited all the important laboratories and came back full of the new ideas which he had gained in his travels.

To-day the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works boasts of having the biggest sulphuric plant in Asia, and pays its manager something like Rs. 40,000 a year.

Students and friends of Sir Prafulla have always felt that the patriot in him had prevented the fullest realisation of his genius as a researcher and an industrialist. The one passion in his life had been an ardent love for his motherland. He had reiterated from hundreds of platforms his conviction that "researches can wait, industries can wait but Swaraj cannot wait." This passion had been the dominating force in his life.

He had in fact worked very hard for his country, not with any idea of gain for himself but only to make the name of his country admired by the world. His patriotism is clearly shown in his work of reforming the social life of the people of India. As early as 1917 he presided over the Indian National Social Conference in Calcutta and asked people to do away with untouchability. He told them that while on the one hand they were thinking of uniting India, on the other hand they were doing those very things which did not let India become united. How could India ever get Home Rule if the people were divided? Indians could not expect to be treated well by others unless they treated one another with jusice. He told the people that the laws of 'Karma' must have their way. He was surprised to find that what Japan had been able to do in 1871 India had not been able to do in 1917. He asked his countrymen to think calmly about them and see how foolish they were. To-day untouchability is not so strong in India and this is due to the efforts of men like Acharya Ray.

A Patriot

Social reform had not been Dr. Ray's only interest outside science. He had been interested in politics too. He had not wanted to lead any political movement but preferred to work hard for the nation's wants. He had said many a time that India's greatness is not to be judged by her wealth or education but by her ability to rule herself.

For a long time he thought deeply on the question of relieving the dreadful poverty he had seen, but he did not know what to do. At last he decided that the charka could do much for the people. He then began to write and speak about the charka to the peasants of Bengal and Assam. In a speech he said.

"There are about fifty million people in Bengal. Let us suppose that out of the number who are unemployed at least one crore of people can take to the charka. By doing so each of them can earn at least half an anna a day, which mounts up to one Rupee per month. This means that Bengal can earn an extra crore of rupees every month or twelve crores of rupees every year."

Dr. Ray had often said that Khaddar should be worn by every one. If this were done India would become very rich. He once said, "Taking the people of India to about thirty-two crores the whole income, as Lord Curzon said, would come up to nine hundred and sixty crores of rupees in a year. Now if only one quarter of the people would spin for two hours a day, then the annual income would be ninety crores more."

Acharya Ray might not find time for politics but he gave up everything, even Chemistry when trouble arose. Some years ago, there was a

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Mahatma Answers Maxwell

On May 21, 1943 Mahatma Gandhi addressed the following letter to Sir Reginald Maxwell Home Member, Government of India:

Dear Sir Reginald Maxwell.

It was only on the 10th instant, that I read your speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th February last on the adjournment motion about my fast. I saw at once that it demanded a reply. I wish I had read it earlier.

I observe that you are angry, or at least were at the time you delivered your speech. I cannot in any other way account for your palpable inaccuracies. This letter is an endeavour to show them. It is written to you, not as an official, but as man to man.

The first thought that came to me was that your speech was a deliberate distortion of facts. But I quickly revised it.... So long as there was a favourable construction possible to put upon your language, the unfavourable had to be rejected. I must assume therefore that what appeared to me to be distortions were not deliberate.

You have said that "the correspondence that led to the fast is there for anyone to interpret as he chooses" yet you have straightaway told your audience that "it can perhaps be read in the light of the following facts". Did you leave them the choice?

LUDICROUS ACTION

I now take your "facts" seriatim:—

1—"When the Congress Party passed their resolution of August 8th, a Japanese attack on this country was thought to be likely."

You seem to have conveyed the meaning that the thought was that of the Congress and that it was gratuitous. The fact is that the Government gave currency to the thought and emphasised it by action which even seemed ludicrous.

DREAD OF JAPANESE

2 "By demanding the withdrawal of British power from India and by placing the Congress in open opposition to it the Congress Party might be thought to have hoped for some advantage to themselves if the Japanese attack succeeded".

Now this is not a fact but your opinion, wholly contrary to facts. Congressmen never hoped for, nor desired any advantage from Japanese success, on the contrary, they dreaded it and that dread inspired the desire for the immediate end of British rule. All this is crystal clear from the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee (8th August, 1942) and my writings.

3. "To-day, six months after the Japanese danger has, at any rate for the time being receded and there is little immediate hope from that quarter....."

This again is your opinion: mine is that the Japanese danger has not receded... It still stares India in the face... Your fling that "there is little immediate hope from that quarter," should be withdrawn unless you think and prove that the resolution and my writings adverted to in the previous paragraph did not mean what they said:

4. "The movement initiated by the Congress has been decisively defeated."

I must combat this statement. Satyagraha knows no defeat. It flourishes on blows the hardest imaginable. But I need not go to that bower for comfort. I learnt in schools established by the British Government of India that "Freedom's battle once begun is bequeathed from bleeding sire to son." It is of little moment when the goal is reached so long as effort is not relaxed.

The dawn came with the establishment of the Congress sixty years ago. Sixth of April, 1919, on which All-India Satyagraha began saw a spontaneous awakening from one end of India to the other.

You can certainly derive comfort, if you like, from the fact that the immediate objective of the movement was not gained as some Congressmen had expected. But that is no criterion of 'decisive' or any 'defeat'. It ill-becomes one belonging to a race which owns no defeat to deduce defeat of a popular movement from the suppression of popular exuberance, may be not always wise, by a frightful exhibition of power.

GREATER PRESTIGE

5. "Now therefore it is the object of the Congress Party to rehabilitate themselves and regain, if they can the credit they have lost."

Surely, your own experience should correct this opinion. You know as well as I do, that every attempt at suppression of the Congress has given it greater prestige and popularity. This the latest attempt at suppression is not likely to lead to a contrary result. Hence the questions of 'lost credit' and 'rehabilitation' simply do not arise.

ONE-SIDED ALLEGATIONS

6. "Thus they are now concerned to disclaim responsibility for the consequences that followed their decision. The point is taken up by Mr. Gandhi in his correspondence with the Viceroy. The awkward facts are now disowned as unproved."

'They' here can only mean 'me'. For throughout your speech I was the target. 'Now' means at the time of my fast. I remind you that I disclaimed responsibility on 14th August last when I wrote to H. E. the Viceroy. In that same letter I laid it on the Government who by their wholesale arrests of 9th August provoked the people to the point of madness. "The awkward facts" are not awkward for me when the responsibility rests on the Government and what you put forward as 'facts' are only one-sided allegations awaiting proof.

PROPER ANSWER

7. 'Mr. Gandhi takes up his stand: "Surely I can say with safety that it is for the Government to justify their action by solid evidence". To whom are they to justify themselves? (Sardar Sant Singh: "Before an impartial enquiry committee.")

Was not Sardar Sant Singh's answer a proper answer? How nice it would have been if you had not put in the interjection! For have not the Government of India been obliged before now to justify their acts by appointing inquiry committees, as for instance, after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre,

8. But you proceed. "Elsewhere in his letters Mr. Gandhi makes this clear. He says, 'Convince me that I was wrong and I will make ample amends.' In the alternative he asks, "If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Working Committee Members." So far as can be seen, these were the demands when he conceived his fast. There is no other solid demand made."

Here there is a double wrong done to me. You have ignored the fact that my letters were written to one whom I considered to be a friend. You have further ignored the fact that the Viceroy in his letter had asked me to make clear proposals. If you had borne these two facts in mind, you would not have wronged me as you have done. But let me come to the ninth count of your indictment and it will be clear to you what I mean.

OFFENDING SENTENCE

9. "But now, fresh light emerges. Government without granting any of his demands informed Mr Gandhi that they would release him for the purpose and for the duration of the fast in order to make it clear they disclaimed responsibility for the consequences. On that, Mr. Gandhi replied that if he was released he would at once abandon the fast, and that he had conceived the fast only as a prisoner. Thus, if he were released, the objects for which he declared his fast, although still unfulfilled, would recede into the background. As a free man, he would neither demand these objects nor fast. Interpreted in this way, his fast would seem to amount to little more than a demand for release"

Together with the letter containing the offer of release, a copy of the draft communique that was to be issued by the Government was delivered to me. It did not say that the offer was made in order to make it clear that the Government "disclaimed responsibility for the consequences." If I had seen that offending sentence I would have sent a simple refusal. In my innocence, I put a fair meaning on the offer and in my reply I argued why I could not accept it. And, according to my want, in order that the Government may not be misled in any shape or form, I told them how the fast was conceived and why it could not be taken by me as a free man. I went out of my way even to postpone, for the convenience of the Government the commencement of the fast by a day. Mr. Irwin who had brought the offer and the draft communique appreciated the courtesy. Why was this reply of mine withheld from the public at the time the revised communique was issued, and why was an unwarranted interpretation given instead? Was not my letter a material document?

GATEWAY OF LIBERTY

Now for the second wrong. You say that if I were released my objects for which I had declared the fast would recede into the background, and even gratuitously suggest that as a free man I would neither demand these objects nor fast. As a free man I could and would have carried on an agitation for an impartial public inquiry into the charges brought against Congressmen and me. I would also have asked for permission to see the imprisoned Congressmen. Assume that my agitation had failed to make any impression on the Government, I might then have fasted. All this, if you were not labouring under intense irritation, you could have plainly seen from my letter, supported as you would have been by my past record. Instead, you have deduced a meaning, which according to the simple rules of construction, you had no right to deduce.

Again as a free man I would have had the opportunity of examining the tales of destruction said to have been wrought by Congressmen and even by non-Congressmen. And if I had found that they had committed wanton acts of murder, then also I might have fasted as I have done before now.

> **"Congressmen never hoped for, nor desired any advantage from Japanese success, on the contrary they dreaded it and that dread inspired the desire for the immediate end of British rule"**

You should thus see that the demands made in my letter to H.E. the Viceroy would not have receded into the background if I had been released, for they could have been pressed otherwise than by the fast, and that the fast had not the remotest connection with any desire for release...

Moreover, imprisonment is never irksome to a Satyagrahi. For him a prison is a gateway of Liberty.

ETHICS OF FASTING

10—"I could quote several Resolutions of the Congress Working Committee against him. Mr. Gandhi himself took up the subject in the "Harijan" dated 19th August, 1939 There he says: 'Hunger strike has positively become a plague."

My views quoted by you have not undergone the slightest change. If you had read the quotations without passion, it would have prevented you from putting upon my letter the construction you have.

11. "On the ethics of hunger striking, Mr. Gandhi had something to say in the "Harijan" of 20th May 1939 after his Rajkot fast. "I now see that it was tainted by "Himsa'" Further on he remarks this was not the way of "Ahimsa" or conversion."

I am sorry to have to say that you have wholly misread my article. Fortunately I happen to have A. Hingorani's collection of my writings "To the Princes and their Peoples." I quote from the Harijan article referred to by you

"At the end of my fast I had permitted myself to say that it had succeeded as no previous fast had done. I now see that it was tainted with "himsa". In taking the fast I sought immediate intervention of the Paramount Power so as to induce fulfilment of the promise made by the Thakore Saheb. This was not the way of "Ahimsa" or conversion; it was the way of "himsa" or coercion. My fast to be pure should have been addressed only to the Thakore Saheb, and I should have been content to die, if I could not have melted his heart....."

I hope you realise that you misapplied the stray sentences taken from their setting. I described my fast as 'tainted' not because it was bad 'ab initio' but because I sought the intervention of the Paramount Power. I have given you the credit of being unaware of the articles. I wish you could read it. In any case, may I expect you to correct the error?

For me the Rajkot episode is one of the happiest chapters of my life, in that God gave me the courage to own my mistake and purge it by renouncing the fruits of the award. I became stronger for the purging.

WESTERN DECENCY

12. "I must confess that speaking for myself it is certainly repugnant to western ideas of decency to exploit against an opponent his feelings of humanity, chivalry or mercy or to trifle with such a sacred trust as one's own life in order to play on the feelings of the public for the sake of some purely mundane object."

I must tread with extreme caution upon the ground with which you are infinitely more familiar than it can be. Let me however remind you of the historic fast of the late Mac-Swiney. I know that the British Government let him die in imprisonment. But he has been acclaimed by the Irish people as a hero and a martyr.

POLITICAL BLUNDER

Edward Thompson in his "You have lived through all this" says that the late Mr. Asquith called the British Government's action a "political blunder of the first magnitude." The author adds. "He was allowed to die by inches while the world watched with a passion of admiration and sympathy and innumerable British men and women begged their Government not to be such a damned fool."

And is it repugnant to western ideas of decency to exploit (if that expression must be retained.) against the opponent his feelings of humanity, chivalry or mercy?

Which is better to take the opponent's life secretly or openly, or to credit him with finer feelings and evoke them by fasting and the like?

Again, which is better, to trifle with one's own life by fasting or some other way of self-immolation, or to trifle with it by engaging in an attempt to compass the destruction of the opponent and his dependants?

UNBECOMING CARICATURE

13. "What he says in effect is this. 'You say, Government is right and the Congress is wrong. I say the Congress is right and the Government is wrong. I choose to put the burden of proof on you. I am the only person to be convinced. You must either admit you are wrong or submit your reasons to me and make me the sole arbiter in the matter...' It seems to me that Mr. Gandhi's demand is rather like asking the United Nations to appoint Hitler to adjudge the responsibility for the present war. It is not usual in this country to put the accused person on the bench to judge his own case."

This is an unbecoming caricature of my letters to the Viceroy. What I said in effect was this: "You have allowed me to consider myself as your friend. I do not want to stand on my rights and demand a trial. You accuse me of being in the wrong. I contend that your Government is in the wrong. Since you would not admit your Government's error, you owe it to me to let me know wherein I have erred. For, I am in the dark as to how I have erred. If you convince me of my guilt, I will make ample amends."

My simple request you have turned against me and compared me to an imaginary Hitler appointed to adjudge his own case. If you do not accept my interpretation of my own letters, can I not say, let an impartial judge examine the rival interpretation? Will it be an offensive comparison if I recall the fable of the wolf who was always in the right and the lamb who was always in the wrong?

LEADER OF REBELLION

14.—"Mr. Gandhi is the leader of an open rebellion . . . He forfeits that right (the right of being heard) so long as he remains an open rebel. He cannot claim to function except through the success of his own method. He cannot take part in public life under the protection of the law that he denies. He cannot be a citizen and yet not a subject."

You are right in describing me as the leader of an open rebellion except for a fundamental omission namely strictly non-violent. This omission is on a par with the omission of 'nots' from the commandments and quoting them in support of killing, stealing etc.

You may dismiss the phrase or explain it away in any manner you like. But when you quote a person you may not omit anything from his language especially an omission which changes the whole aspect of things.

I have declared myself an open rebel on many occasions even during my visit to London on the occasion of the second Round Table Conference. But the anathema that you have pronounced against me has not been pronounced before.

You will perhaps recall the time when the late Lord Reading was willing to hold a Round Table Conference in which I was to be present, although I was leading a mass civil disobedience movement. It was not called because I had insisted that the Ali Brothers, who were then in prison should be released.

REBELS ARE HEROES

British history which I was taught as a lad had it that Wat Tyler and John Hampden who had rebelled were heroes. In very recent times the British Government treated with Irish rebels whilst their hands were still red with blood. Why should I become an outcast although my rebellion is innocent and I have had nothing to do with violence?

In spite of the validity of my claim that you have enunciated a novel doctrine I admit that you made a perfect statement when you

(Continued On Page 4)

'DO OR DIE' SLOGAN EXPLAINED

said; "He cannot claim to function except through the success of his own method." My method, being based on truth and non-violence ever succeeds to the extent it is applied. Therefore I function always and only through the success of my method and to the extent that I correctly represent, in my own person, its fundamentals.

The moment I became a Satyagrahi from that moment I ceased to be a subject, but never ceased to be a citizen. A citizen obeys laws voluntarily and never under compulsion or for fear of the punishment prescribed for their breach. He breaks them when he considers it necessary and welcomes the punishment. That robs it of its edge or of the disgrace which it is supposed to imply.

"DO OR DIE" SLOGAN

15. "In some of the published correspondence, Mr. Gandhi has made much of his intention to seek an interview with the Viceroy. But the Congress Resolution still stood, together with Mr. Gandhi's own words 'do or die.' The Government 'communique', on the subject of his fast has already reminded the public of Mr. Gandhi's Statement made on 14th July that there was no room left in the proposal for withdrawal or negotiation . . . . I may again quote Mr. Gandhi's own words: "Every one of you should, from this moment onwards, consider yourself a free man or woman and act as if you are free and are no longer under the heel of this imperialism." Now listen to this: 'You may take it from me that I am not going to strike a bargain with the Viceroy for Ministries or the like. I am not going to be satisfied with any thing short of complete freedom. 'We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt.' 'This is open rebellion.'

Let me first of all make a vital correction of the quotation you have taken from my press statement made on the 14th July and reported in the 'Harijan' of 19th July. You have quoted me as saying that "there was no room left in the proposal for withdrawal or negotiation." The real quotation is "there is no room left for negotiations in the proposal for withdrawal."

You will admit that the difference is material. The faulty quotation apart, you have omitted from my statement, which occupies nearly three columns of the 'Harijan', all the things which amplify my meaning and show the caution with which I was working. I take a few sentences from that statement. "It is possible that the British may negotiate a withdrawal. If they do, it will be a feather in their cap. Then it will cease to be a case for withdrawal. If the British see, however late, the wisdom of recognising the freedom of India without reference to the various parties, all things are possible. But the point I want to stress is this." Here follows the sentence misquoted by you.

The paragraph then proceeds: "Either they recognise Independence or they don't. After recognition many things can follow, for by that single act, the British representatives will have altered the face of the whole landscape and revived the hope of the people which has been frustrated times without number. Therefore whenever that great act is performed on behalf of the British people, it will be a red letter day in the history of India and the World. And as I have said it can materially affect the fortunes of the war."

GOOD FAITH

From this fuller quotation, you will see how everything that was being done was done in order to ensure

(Continued from Page 3)

victory and ward off Japanese aggression. You may not appreciate my wisdom, but you may not impugn my good faith.

Though I have no verbatim report of my speeches before the All-India Congress Committee, I have fairly full notes. I accept the correctness of your quotations. If you bear in mind that all things were said with non-violence always as the background, the statements become free from any objection. "Do or die" clearly means do your duty by carrying out instructions and die in the attempt if necessary.

CULTIVATING SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

As to my exhortation to the people to consider themselves free, I take the following from my notes.

"The actual struggle does not commence this very moment. You have merely placed certain powers in my hands. My first act will be to wait upon H. E. the Viceroy and plead with him for the acceptance of the Congress demand. This may take two or three weeks. What are you to do in the meanwhile I will tell you. There is the spinning wheel. I had to struggle with the Maulana Saheb before it dawned upon him that in a non-violent struggle it had an abiding place. The fourteen-fold constructive programme is all there for you to carry out. But there is something more you have to do and it will give life to that programme. Every one of you should from this very moment consider yourself a free man or woman and even act as if you are free and no longer under the heel of this Imperialism. This is no make-believe. You have to cultivate the spirit of freedom before it comes physically. The chains of a slave are broken the moment he considers himself a free man. He will then tell his master: 'I have been your slave all these days but I am no longer that now. You may kill me, but if you do not and if you release me from the bondage, I will ask for nothing more from you. For henceforth instead of depending upon you I shall depend upon God for food and clothing. God has given me the urge for freedom and therefore I deem myself to be a free man."

Apart from your resentment of the "Quit India" cry, ask yourself whether the quotation as found in its own setting is in any way offensive? Should not a man longing to be free, first of all cultivate the spirit of freedom and act accordingly irrespective of consequences?

ESSENCE OF NEGOTIATIONS

16. "It is not the method of peaceful persuasion to go to the person whom you wish to convince armed with a Resolution declaring mass rebellion. The essence of negotiation is that both parties should be uncommitted and that neither should exert the pressure of force on the other. That is true in any circumstances. But as between a subject and the State which rules him the position is still more emphatic. It is not for the subject to deal with the State on equal terms, still less to approach it with an open threat."

At the outset let me make one correction. The resolution did not 'declare' mass rebellion. It merely sanctioned the "starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale so that the country might utilise all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of peaceful struggle. I was to guide the nation in the steps to be taken." The paragraph sanctioning the mass struggle also "appeals to Britain and the United Nations in the interest of world freedom."

The essence of negotiation should undoubtedly be that the parties are uncommitted and that neither "exerts the pressure of force on the other." In the case under consideration the actual position is that one party has overwhelming force at its disposal and the other has none. About non-committal too the Congress has no commitments except the immediate attainment of freedom. Subject to that there is the widest latitude for negotiation.

ANTEDILUVIAN FORMULA

Your proposition about the subject and the state is, I know, a reply to the cry of "Quit India." Only the cry is intrinsically just and the subject and the state formula is too antediluvian to have any real meaning. It is because the Congress has felt the subjection of India as an unsufferable reproach, that it has risen against it. A well ordered state is subject to the people. It does not descend upon the people from above but the people make and unmake it.

The resolution of 8th August did not contain any threat, open or veiled. It prescribed the limitations under which the negotiations could be carried on and its sanction was free of all 'force' i.e, violence. It consisted of self-suffering. Instead of appreciating the fact that the Congress laid all its cards on the table. You have given a sinister meaning to the whole movement by drawing unwarranted inferences.

GOVT. INVITED VIOLENCE

In so far as there was any violence after the 8th of August last on the part of any Congressman, it was wholly unauthorised as is quite clear from the resolution itself. The Government in their wisdom left me no time whatsoever for issuing instructions. The All India Congress Committee finished after midnight on the 8th August. Well before sunrise on the 9th I was carried away by the Police Commissioner without being told what crime I had committed. And so were the members of the Working Committee and the principal Congressmen who happened to be in Bombay. Is it too much when I say that the Government invited violence and did not want the movement to proceed on peaceful lines?

MAXWELL'S EARLIER ROLE

Now let me remind you of an occasion of an open rebellion when you played an important part, I refer to the famous Bardoli Satyagraha under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He was conducting a campaign of Civil Disobedience. It had evidently reached a stage when the then Governor of Bombay felt that there should be a peaceful end to the struggle. You will remember that the result of an interview between H. E. the then Governor and the Sardar was the appointment of a committee of which you were a distinguished member. And the committee's findings were for the most part in favour of the civil resisters. Of course you may say, if you wish, that the Governor made a mistake in negotiating with the rebel, and so did you in accepting the appointment. Consider the reverse position, what would have happened if instead of appointing a committee the Governor had attemted heavy repression? Would not the Government have been held responsible for any outbreak of violence, if the people had lost self-control?

SOLE RESPONSIBILITY

17. "Government does hold Mr. Gandhi responsible for the recent happenings that have so disturbed the peace of India, caused so much loss of life and property of innocent persons and brought the country to the brink of a terrible danger. I do not say he had any personal complicity in acts of violence....but it was he that put the match to the train carefully laid beforehand by himself and his colleagues. That he was forced to do so prematurely was not his fault but our fortune. This was the method by which they hoped to gain their ends They may seek to repudiate it, now that was proved unsuccessful but the responsibility is theirs nonetheless.

..If Mr. Gandhi wished to dissociate himself from them, he could have spoken for himself without consulting the members of the Working Committee. Can he then without cancelling the Congress rebellion, without reparation without even assurances for the future, claim at any moment to step back as though nothing had happened into the public life of the country and be received by Government and society as a good citizen?"

I can accept no responsibility for the unfortunate happenings described by you. I have no doubt whatsoever that history will record that the responsibility for the happenings was wholly that of things I could not put a match to a train which for one thing was never laid. And if the train was never laid, the question of prematureness does not arise.

MISFORTUNE OF FIRST MAGNITUDE

The deprivation of the people of their leaders you may consider "our fortune." I consider it a misfortune of the first magnitude for all concerned.

I wish to repudiate nothing of what I have done or intended. I have no sense of repentance for I have no sense of having done any wrong to any person.

I have stated times without number that I detest violence in any shape or form. But I can give no opinion about things of which I have no first-hand knowledge.

I never asked for permission to consult the Congress Working Committee to enable me to dissociate myself from violence. I asked for permission to see them, if I was expected to make any proposals on behalf of the Committee.

I cannot cancel the Congress rebellion which is of a purely non-violent character. I am proud of it.

I have no reparation to make for I have no consciousness of guilt. And there can be no question of assurances for the future, when I hold myself guiltless.

The question of re-entering the public life of the country or being received by Government and Society as a good citizen does not arise. I am quite content to remain a prisoner. I have never thrust myself on the public life of the country or on the Government. I am but a humble servant of India. The only certificate I need is a certificate from the inner voice. I hope you realise that you have your audience not facts but your opinions framed in anger.

LIFE IS ONE

To conclude, why have I written this letter? Not to answer your anger with anger. I have written it in the hope that you may read the sincerety behind my own words.

I never despair of converting any person even an official of the hardest type. General Smuts was converted or say reconciled as he declared in his speech introducing the bill giving relief in terms of the settlement arrived at between him and me in 1914. That he has not fulfilled my hope or that of the Indian settlers which the settlement had inspired is a sad story, but it is irrelevant to the present purpose.

I can multiply such recollections. I claim no credit for these conversions or reconciliations. They were wholly due to the working of truth and non-violence expressing themselves through me.

I subscribe to the belief or the philosophy that all life in its essence is one, and that the humans are working consciously or unconsciously towards the realisation of that identity. This belief requires a living faith in a living God who is the ultimate arbiter of our fate. Without Him not a blade of grass moves.

My belief requires me not to despair even of converting you, though your speech warrants no such hope. If God has willed it, He may put power in some word of mine which will touch your heart. Mine is but to make the effort.

The result is in God's hands

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Maxwell Finds No Common Ground

PERSONAL.

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1943.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I have your letter of the 21st May and have read with interest your comments on my Assembly speech of the 15th February. I see you still maintain the position which you took up in your letters to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Congress resolution of the 8th August and responsibility for the disturbances that followed it. As you know, Government have never accepted the construction which you sought to put upon those events So long as this fundamental difference exists, I must regretfully conclude that there is not sufficient common ground for profitable discussion of the other points raised in your letter.

Yours sincerely

(Sd.) R. MAXWELL.

Why Not Own Errors?

To the above, Mahatma Gandhi replied on June 23, as follows:—

Dear Sir Reginald Maxwell,

I thank you for your reply of 17th instant received on 21st instant to my letter of 21st May last

I had not hoped that my reply would remove the fundamental difference between us, but I had hoped, and would still like to hope that the difference would be no bar to an admission and correction of discovered errors.

I had thought as I still think, that my letter did point out some errors in your Assembly speech of 15th February last.

I am,

Yours' sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

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CALCUTTA: BOMBAY

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY

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Bitter Hand-To-Hand Fighting For Cherbourg

'GERMANS SHOW NO SIGN OF SURRENDER'

American Advance In Face Of Terrific Resistance: Nazi Commander Killed

BERLIN, June 24.

Bitter hand-to-hand fighting continued throughout the night at Cherbourg, according to today's German Communique which says that the Allies succeeded in capturing a number of German strongpoints and in gaining further ground towards the fortress.

"In the Enemy's rear, numerous nests of German resistance are still continuing their stubborn and unyielding struggle", the Communique says.

TERRIFIC GERMAN RESISTANCE

S.H.A.E.F., June 24: It is stated that American troops have made an advance of about one mile in the centre of the Cherbourg defences in the face of terrific German resistance.

Steady progress has been made by the Allies in their advance towards the high ground south-west of the Port.

Intense and bitter fighting is going on from strong point to strong point with Germans showing no sign of surrender.

OCTEVILLE REACHED

LONDON, June 24: The Columbia broadcasting system commentator, Larry Lesuer, reported from Normandy this afternoon that the Americans are within 2,000 yards of Cherbourg. At dawn this morning, he said, the Americans had reached the suburb of Octeville on the outskirts of Cherbourg.

From Reuter's special correspondent with U. S. forces south of Cherbourg June 24: With gleaming bayonets and grenades, American doughboys charged deeper into the Cherbourg line and have driven to within 2,000 yards of the city itself behind a fierce and continuous bombardment. A fleet of Allied planes hammered German strongpoints.

AMMUNITION TRAIN BLOWN UP

S.H.A.E.F., June 24: With Cherbourg doomed, the Allied air forces have again turned to intensive attacks on German communications thoughout France on a scale approaching the preinvasion intensity. Operating in weather described here this morning as "the fighter pilots paradise', fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday flew some 3,000 sorties. In addition to ripping up railway lines and smashing at Marshalling yards along an arc some 300 miles behind the Normandy battle zone, Allied planes hit a train of 150 wagons at Quince some of the trucks evidently contained ammunition and blew up with a terrific roar scattering debris for miles around.—Reuter.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at SHAEF: The Americans have pushed one mile nearer to the centre of Cherbourg against German resistance which has now developed into savage fighting. The advance was made in the centre of the front where stiff fighting is still going on for the control of the hill feature known as La Mere a Canards just north of Glaciere.

"NOT A PUSHOVER"

"It is not a pushover by any means" was the comment by an officer at SHAEF to-day as the battle for Cherbourg neared the end of its second day. There is no sign of the Germans giving in without a determined fight and at their main points of resistance—"pillboxes" and "bunkers"—operations have developed into a really intense and bitter fighting. But the fortress area itself is being steadily enclosed by advance made towards the north coast by American troops to East and West. Reconnaissance and forward elements are almost certain to have reached the coast by this time while it is already known that no opposition is now being encountered east of the line running up to the coast from Saint Pierre Eglise.

NAZI COMMANDER KILLED

General Salley, Commander of the Ninety-First German Division, has been killed.

Reuter's specal correspondent with the British Forces in Normandy after a short sharp engagement troops of a famous British regiment supported by tanks captured the village of Saint Honorie on the east side of the River Orne and advanced their line by 1,000 yards.

TANK BATTLE

A tank battle is now being fought out in close country between Saint Honorine and a village to the southeast. A staff officer told me one hour ago "the battle is going very successfully so far."

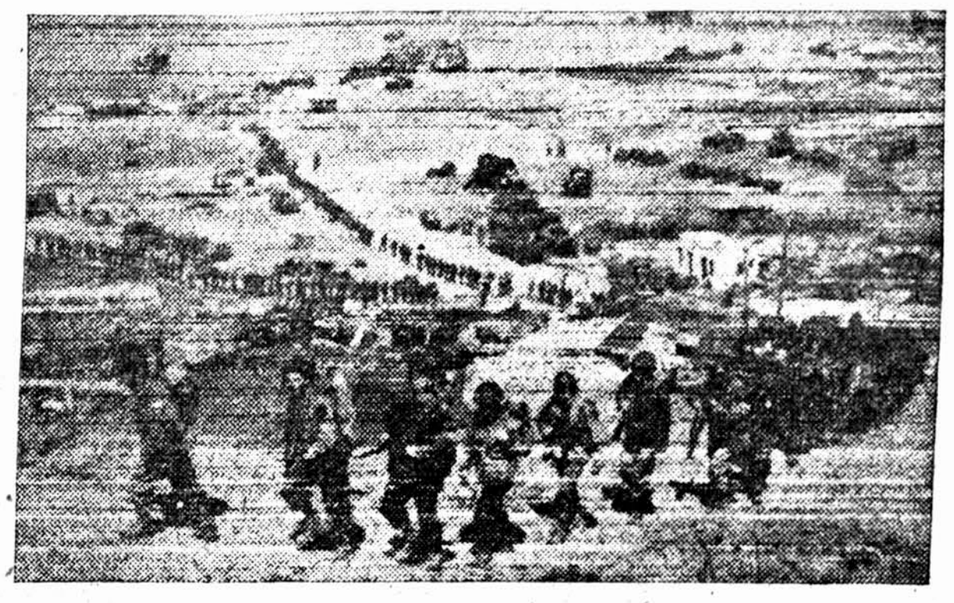
On the other side of the river Orne, southeast of Cambes and round the outer northern perimeter defences of Caen, the British threw in a small attack yesterday and occupied a Chateau. They were counter-attacked and driven out. The men replied with another assault and rewon the Chateau. A few hours ago they were beaten back again.—Reuter.

National Rising In France

ALGIERS, June 24: A national rising in France has already begun, declared the Commissioner of State M. Francois Billoux in an exclusive interview.

He said "a National rising has already begun and nothing can stop it—neither the enemy nor his henchmen, nor Vichy nor counsels of prudence."

The Command of Francs Tireurs and Partisans belonging to French forces of the interior follows mobile tactics, he said.



Moving in an endless stream, reinforcements of Allied troops are seen here bound for the front lines in Normandy.

"INDIA'S FREEDOM IS CONDITION OF WORLD FREEDOM"

Bridgeman Opens Indian Students' Federation Conference In London

LONDON, June 24

Opening the Eighth Annual Conference of the Federation of India Students' Societies of Great Britain and Eire in London to-day, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman said "future freedom of India is a condition of the freedom of the world, and it is this which occupies the minds of the British people to-day as much as the desire for victory."

Mr. Bridgeman added, "because of the close association of over 150 years between Indian and the British peoples the granting of complete political and economic freedom can lead to a very much closer relationship than has ever existed before. In spite of the grievances held by the Indian people, it is a factor of the Indian question that there has never been any individual enmity between the two peoples."

Speeches were made by representatives of foreign youth and student associations, including Spanish, Chinese, West African and Yugoslav speakers. A Yugoslav student delegate said "our Fascist enemies have taught us all the tragedy of disunity. Let us hope that it will be our last lesson. I am convinced that the contribution of a free vigorous and wholehearted India to a better world must be tremendous."—Reuter.

SAPRU TO MEET GANDHIJI AT POONA ON JULY 15

Arrangements For Mahatma's Stay At Panchgani: Crowds At Prayers Swelling Daily

POONA, June 24

Dr. Sushila Nayar accompanied by Mr. Shantikumar Morarji and Mr. Jehangir Patel left for Panchgani this morning to look to preliminary arrangements regarding Gandhiji's forthcoming visit. Dr. Sushila Nayar will select a bungalow out of a few offered for the Mahatma's stay. After her return the final decision about Gandhiji's sojourn to Panchgani will be made.

It is understood that Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan is likely to visit Mahatma Gandhi during the latter's stay at Panchgani.

About ten school-children from Barsi arrived here for Gandhiji's 'darshan'. About 60 Congress workers from different Talukas in the Poona District and a dozen Congressmen released from the Visapur Gaol arrived here and paid their respects to Gandhiji at prayer time.

A large week-end crowd attended to-day's prayers in sunny weather and the number seems to be swelling daily.

Dr. Jawharlal had prolonged talks with Mr. Pyarelal when, it is understood, he acquainted Mr. Pyarelal with the political and other problems in the United Provinces.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu Advised Complete Rest

POONA, June 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit left for Bombay to-day by the Deccan Queen. After two days stay in Bombay Mrs. Naidu will be proceeding to Hyderabad.

She had a recurrence of the heart trouble from which she had been ailing for sometime now and doctors have advised her to take complete rest.

Mr Nagindas T Master, the Mayor

(Continued On Page 12)

Japs Taken By Surprise

Allied Rapid Advance Along Imphal-Kohima Road

KANDY, June 24.

The speed of the Allied advance along the Imphal-Kohima road took the Japanese completely by surprise and large numbers of them have been killed without loss to the Allies, according to to-day's 'S.E.A.C.' 'communique'.

Along the Ukhrul road, contact has been made with the Japanese south of Litan 18 miles from Imphal. There has been heavy fighting on the outskirts of Mogaung. In a successful attack by Chindits 200 Japanese were killed. Twelve miles west of Myitkyina American troops in a down attack from the north advanced 300 yards and captured two Japanese positions.—A. P.

BRITAIN AND BOLIVIA

LONDON, June 23: The British Government has decided to recognise the Bolivian Government.

WASHINGTON, June 23: The State Department announced today that relations between the United States and Bolivia have been renewed as from Friday.—Reuter.

Three U-Boats Sunk

Engagements Within Arctic Circle

LONDON, June 24.

It is officially stated that three of a strong force of U-Boats attempting to attack a valuable convoy proceeding to north Russia were sunk by the combined action of British ships and aicraft and several other U-Boats were damaged. Six German aircraft attempting to shadow the convoy, were shot down by naval fighters. The engagements took place within the Arctic Circle during April in severe weather.

The only British loss was one "wildcat" aircraft forced down on the sea by genuine from a U-Boat.—Reuter.

German Supply Ship Sunk

LONDON June 24.—The Norwegian submarine U L A in recent patrols in northern waters has sunk a German 2 000 ton supply ship probably sunk another of 2.500 tons and damaged a large supply ship of 8.000 tons, states a Norweign navy "communique" today.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR VITEBSK.

Russians Smash Through Nine Lines Of Trenches

MOSCOW, June 24.

(From Reuter's special correspondent)

The battle for Vitebsk raged throughgout summer night with guns clashing incessantly among the hills, forests and marshe round the city.

Soviet tanks and tommy-gunners are swarming on hills in the van guard of the Soviet drive on either flank of the big German fortress of Vitebsk. Soviet artillery men are performing miracles of endurance hauling weapons througn marshes and forests by hand when necessary to support tanks and infantry.

Big forces of Stormoviks and fighters are keeping up incessant strafing of German communications behind Vitebsk. The bitterest hand-to-hand fighting is going on at the spearhead of the Soviet break throuh south-east of the city where the Russians in some sectors have smashed through nine lines of trenches connected by a labyrinth of communications trenches. The Germans are resisting with great ferocity and are sending into battle special handpicked stormtroops reserved for just such an emergency.

ADVANCE IN FINLAND

The latest flash to the "Red Star" says that the Finns are setting fire to forests on the northern bank of the River Svir in an attempt to hold up the Soviet advance

Tornado Havoc In Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH (Pennsylvania) June 24.

At least 40 people are believed to have been killed by a wind of Tornado force which twisted through south-western Pennsylvania and northern west Virginia on Friday night. Hundreds were injured as scores of houses were razed to the ground

The death roll now has reached 83. Whole blocks of houses were levelled in some villages Hospitals are filled with hundreds of injured.—Reuter.

Latest News

SOVIET ADVANCE

MOSCOW, June 24: An Order of the Day to-night announced that the Russians advanced 12 to 18 miles north of Lodeynoye Pole where yesterday they had crossed the Svir river

OIL INSTALLATIONS IN RUMANIA SMASHED

Allied H.Q. in Italy, Saturday: Allied heavy bombers today smashed at oil installations and raillines in Rumania, especially in the Ploesti area.—Reuter.

26 FATALITIES IN VILLAGE FIRE?

CAWNPORE, June 24: Twenty-six persons are feared to have lost their lives as a result of an accidental fire that broke out in a village Bhergen, District Etah. It is learned that the District Magistrate, Etah has given a sum of Rs. 100 as a measure of relief.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, June 24.

Previous Closing	21.71
Today's Opening	21.73
Difference	+02
Today's Closing	21.72
Difference	+01

(OCTOBER.)

Today's Closing	21.88

Will This Be The

FINAL YEAR OF FAR EAST WAR?

JUNE, 23.

"We have good reason to hope that this will be the final year of the Japanese aggression in China, Asia and the Pacific," declared the American Vice-President, Mr. Wallace at a state banquet given by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in Chungking last Wednesday.

We are not apprised of the "good reason" that prompted Mr. Wallace to indulge in such a post-prandial hope. Till a week ago this hope would have been dismissed as wishful thinking, even as facile, dangerous over-optimism. Was it not the gravity of the situation in China which was itself responsible for bringing the good Mr. Wallace all the way from Washington to Chungking? Surely it would have betrayed utter lack of responsibility to ladle out such hope at a critical juncture in China's history.

Fortunately for Mr. Wallace, however and still more fortunately for China, his journey has proved the harbinger of good fortune for the Allies in the Far East. A succession of thrilling events has transformed the war scene altogether within the brief space of a week and justified the Vice-President's hope. Nay, history was being made even while he was speaking at the Chungking banquet and his remarks may thus be said to have been truly prophetic.

Bolt From Blue

First came the Super-Fortress attack on the Yawata Steel Works on the 15th inst. This came literally as a bolt from the blue to Japan as the Super-Fortress itself was so long a secret weapon and its giant capacities were given a rehearsal only last month in the bombing of Bangkok. Specific plans for the use of the B-29s (as the Super-Fortresses are technically known) against Japan were drawn up in Washington nearly a year ago and their construction remained a closely guarded secret.

China itself had to make herculean efforts in order to enable those monster planes to operate from her soil. At the beginning of this year a mammoth force of 430,000 men and women was assembled to prepare the airfields necessary to run the huge craft which carry the heaviest bomb-load farther and higher than any other plane in the world. An eye-witness of this purely manual construction job called it the greatest concentration in Chinese history since the building of the Great Wall of China 2,000 years ago.

Japan was first bombed by a force of American bombers under General Doolittle on April 18, 1942, when most of its principal cities got their first taste of American bombers. Since then for more than two years now, the Japanese people have had a respite from aerial attacks. Nevertheless they never forgot the lessons learnt then and the Tojo Government has been feverishly pushing ahead its air-raid precautions. The entire Nipponese nation has become bomb-conscious and air raid drills and evacuation of non-essential elements from the cities have been the order of the day.

Japan's Plight

Nobody in Japan, however, could have expected the Super-Fortresses to release their deadly loads on vital industrial areas on the 15th instant. Their presumption must have naturally been that the hands of the Allies were too fully occupied with the invasion of Hitler's Fortress of Europe to launch any attack on the Asiatic member of the Axis. That they were able to do so in such a convincing fashion is a tribute to the might of the Allies and also an indication that Nemesis need not await the annihilation of the Nazis before overtaking the Jap war-lords.

Doolittle's raid was essentially meant to fortify American morale and to serve a notice upon Japan as to what fate was eventually in store for her, in spite of her flood-tide of conquest. The recent raid can be called the beginning of the strategic air war upon Japan proper. What sustained strategic bombing means has already been seen in Germany in spite of the vaunted might of the Luftwaffe. The Jap air force has no comparison with the Luftwaffe and geographically Japan is much worse. The "New York Times" summed up the situation as follows:

"No spot in Japan is over 70 miles from the sea. All but three of her 45 cities of over 100,000 population are on the coast within range of our 16-inch naval guns. All are open to plane attacks from the sea. There is no area of refuge in the mountainous interior, no place of safety to which her heavy industry can be moved. She cannot gain even temporary immunity, as Germany did, by transplanting the population and factories to remote centres. The Japanese shipyards absolutely vital to her survival, are all exposed. There are strongly built zones in some of her towns but the bulk of the population live in frail, largely inflammable wooden houses.

Attack On Marianas

No wonder then that something like panic seized the Japanese people when they learnt that the iron and steel mills of Yawata—the Essen of Japan—were bombed.

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

As if to rub it in, Bonin Islands, which lie inside the defence ring of the Japanese homeland and are about 600 miles south of Tokyo were raided the same day by an Allied task force. Again that very day (June 15) American marines landed on Saipan in the Mariana group under cover of heavy bombardment by battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

The object of this was, of course, to establish a base for further American operations deep in the heart of the Japanese Empire. When the Americans have consolidated their positions in the Marianas—their progress has been most satisfactory so far—their long-range bombers can mount sustained strategic bombing of military and industrial targets in the main islands of Japan, from the south as well as from China.

There is thus a close relation between the bombing of Yawata and the attack on the Marianas. As Major Eliot, the American commentator, points out, while China-based planes have a greater choice of targets, the bases in Saipan will materially ease the supply problem. It is a formidable job in itself to carry the vast quantities of oil and munitions to the American air force based in China. Supplies can reach the Marianas directly and thus enable the American bombers there to launch a non-stop aerial blitz upon Japan, as the Allied air forces based upon Britain are doing for the last many months on Germany and occupied Europe.

It was natural, therefore, that the Japs should react sharply to this grim threat to their homeland. Since its early successes Tokyo has been following the strategy of "a fleet in being" and has regularly and consistently declined action even though the American island-hopping in the Pacific was bringing the enemy nearer and nearer. General Tojo seems to have decided, however, that the landing in the Sampan necessitated a revision of his strategy and he accordingly sent the Imperial Grand Fleet to stem the American offensive.

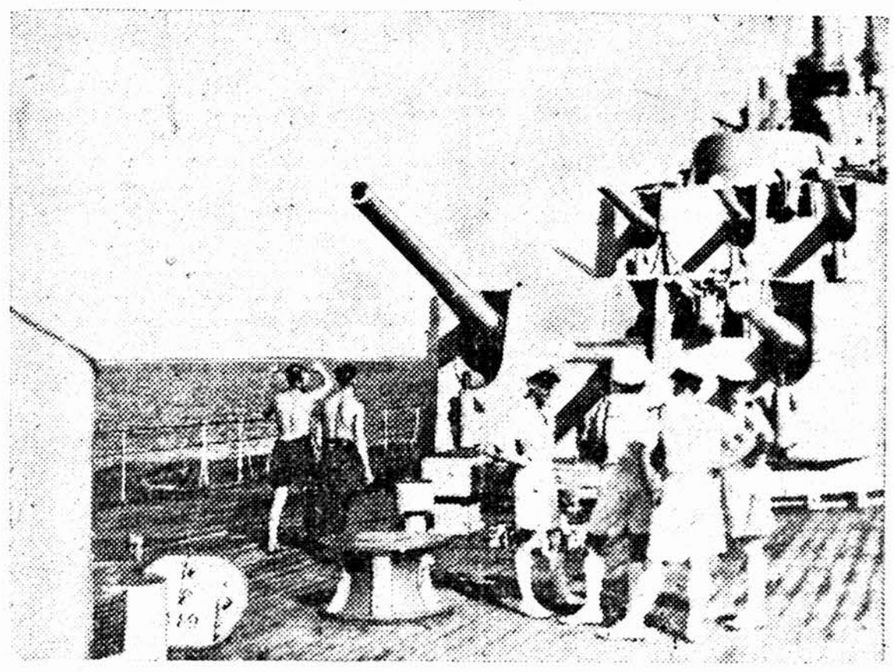
Jap Fleet Smashed

This was just the opportunity for which Admiral Chester Nimitz, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has been itching for all those months and in the very first encounter conducted mainly by carrier-flown planes he has taken a frightful toll of the enemy. A considerable portion of the Japanese fleet was smashed. At least four Japanese war-ships, including a large aircraft carrier, were sunk at the cost of nil. A total of 353 Jap planes were destroyed for the loss of 49 American planes. The swift and fierce punishment suggest that the entire Grand Fleet would have been annihilated had it not broken engagement and fled under cover of the night. As it is, the probable losses inflicted upon it amount to fourteen warships.

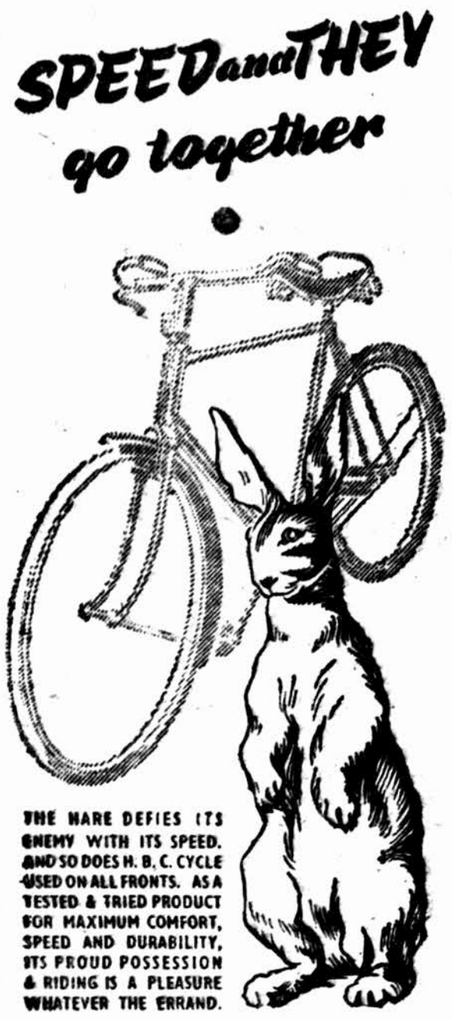
Now this naval victory over Japan is as important and significant as the successful invasion of Europe. For Japan like Britain is a naval power and if once her navy is destroyed she faces imminent collapse whatever may be the extent of the co-prosperity sphere over which the flag of the Rising Sun flies. This triumph encourages the Allied hopes in Admiral Nimitz's strategy of thrusting towards the Philippines. Nay, some strategists have begun to talk of by-passing the Philippines altogether and launching a frontal attack of Japan herself!

The most heartening factor is that all those successes in the Pacific should synchronize with the opening of the second front in Europe. Nobody expected this—least of all the Japanese. Till lately everybody, including Mr. Churchill himself, has believed that the war in the Far East may continue a year or even two years after the war in Europe was over. We in India had resigned ourselves to the possibility and were looking at the development on our north-eastern frontier in that light. A cheerful note was struck there, too, with the opening of the Manipur road last week.

The events of the last ten days have thus transformed the strategic situation in the Pacific altogether. And Mr. Wallace's optimism is thus thoroughly justified. Even President Roosevelt now predicts that the Allies could "force the Japanese to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible." Will it be this very year?



Mr. Churchill has told the world that there is a powerful battle fleet under Admiral Somerville in Indian waters. The ships of this fleet are actively preparing for the day when they will join battle with the Japanese fleet. Photo shows one of the cruisers of the Eastern Fleet calibrating her guns.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"VEDAS" MOULDED RELIGIOUS MENTALITY OF AMERICANS

Eminent Professor Shows Links Between Indian Culture And Golden Age Of U. S. Literature

By Arthur Christy And Henry Seldel Canby

"It would be a matter of deep interest," said Romain Rolland, the French critic, "to know exactly how far the American spirit has been impregnated, directly or indirectly, by the infiltration of Hindu thought during the 19th century. There can be no doubt that it has contributed to the strange moral and religious mentality of the United States."

So pronounced is America's interest in Asiatic teachings, even corrupted, that a Columbia University graduate in New York City recently earned his doctorate with a thesis entitled "Hinduism Invades America."

It was during the Golden Age of American literature, 100 years ago, that Hinduism invaded America in earnest. Concord, Massachusetts, lies in the quiet New England farming country which the first seekers after religious freedom cleared from the New World wilderness. Here in the 1840's gathered the famous poets, authors, naturalists and philosophers who were to interpret the teachings of the Hindus to their countrymen.

Here, in the severely classic wooden houses of the village the Bhagavat Gita, unlikely as it may seem, was read and re-read by Ralph Waldo Emerson, known in midcentury America as the founder of a new faith; and the Upanishads were discussed in public 'Conversations.' Many Americans who gape at some of today cults would be surprised to know how much thanks, to Concord Orienntalism the techings of Hinduism have had to do with the free thought they take for granted.

DESTINY OF MEN OF CONCORD

It was the destiny of the men of Concord—of Emerson particularly, and of his neighbours, Henry David Thoreau and Bronson Alcott of the "Conversations"—to break away from traditional Puritanism (which has been defined as "an uncomfortable personal relationship with an offended God") and to seek with open minds the meaning of the universe.

Through the clamour of the bells of the established church and the din of the new steam engines their strong voices were clearly heard discoursing on Reality and the Over Soul. Hindu scriptures did not give them their philosophy, rather, their own experiences and institutions led them to the sacred writings of the East.

Yankees though they were, they met themselves in Oriental literature; projected themselves into it; used it as an illustration of their own theory of how to treat books and history: and from the Eastern store borrowed expressions to give lustre to their prose.

Since two oceans and unnumbered years separated Concord from the India of the Vedas, the American philosophers were fortunate in living at a time when the translations of gifted European scholars were making Hindu teachings available in the West. Various channels connected the publishing houses of Europe with Emerson's library in the little provincial American town and the achievements of men like Sir Charles Wilson and Henry Colebrooke are inseparable from the growth of Concord Orientalism.

Emerson was the sage, the pure intellect of the group. Although he had been ordained a minister, he was impelled like any Hindu, to consider a negation of the personal attributes of God

"I deny personality to God", he said, "because it is too little not too much."

His indifferent God, ruling the world with an inexorable law called Compensation, was foreign in a predominantly Calvinistic land. He was not the Father of Christ.

"NATURE MAKES A BRAHMAN OF ME"

"Nature makes a Brahman of me presently," Emerson wrote. "Eternal necessity, eternal compensation, unfathomable power, unbroken silence, this is her creed"

Emerson's essay on "Compensation" and all that he wrote in his diaries indicate how far he had travelled from the theism of his time and how near he had come to the Karma of Hindu thinkers. "You think me a child of my circumstances. I make my circumstance."

And the doctrine of Maya finds faithful echo in his theory of "Illusion". In his attitude toward the illusion, however, East and West part. Where a Hindu might traditionally see in the material world only the absence of God, darkness and evil, Emerson looked upon it and found it good.

At this point the American Transcendentalist diverged, but not before he had availed himself freely of Hindu teaching. Eager minds, then as now, read and re-read his splendid rugged "Essays" and the mystic poems "Brahma," "Threnody," "Hamatreya," where he offered his solution of "the question schoolboys ask and philosophers fail to answer."

It was Emerson who first drew Thoreau's attention to the literature of the Orient. After reading Manu, Thoreau wrote:

"I cannot read a sentence in the book of the Hindus without being elevated as upon the table-land of the Ghats. At this late hour, unworn by time it wears the English dress (Sir William Jones' translation) as indifferently as the Sanskrit. The great tone of the book is of much fibre and such severe tension that no time or accident can relax it."

A little mound of stones to-day marks the site to Walden pond where Thoreau repaired for several solitary years to seek the forest, to live in the shack he built for himself on the clear water's edge, to reflect, undistracted, until the distinction between the true values and the false should finally appear. As Buddha and the Bhagavat Gita recommended, he dwelt alone in a secret place without craving and without possessions. The Yogi wrapped in his contemplations is not a far cry from the picture Thoreau gives of himself sitting in his sunny doorway, lost in reverie, oblivious of time from sunset to noon, oblivious even of the songs of birds.

"I learned this at least by my experiment," he wrote, "that if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavours to live the life which he has imagined he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours. He will put some things behind, will pass an invisible boundary; and he will live with the licence of a higher order of beings."

"Walden," once taken as the handbook of the British Labour Party, is the great record of Thoreau's experiment and the sum of his conclusions on organized society

"EVEN I AM A YOGI"

Thoreau never would have advocated the insanity of all men building Walden shanties; he recognized the Sankyha system as the only possible one for the mass of men. But as he said: "Free in this world as the birds in the air, disengaged from every kind of chains, those who practice the Yoga gather in Brahma the certain fruits of their works.

"To some extent and at rare intervals, even I am a Yogi."

Alcott was the third most conspicuous member of the Concord Orientalists. Instead of immersing himself in nature, like Thoreau, or brooding on and writing about the Over Soul like Emerson, he made his chief interest the universal scriptures of men

Arranging for the translation of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia", he wrote in his diary, "The book will be read with surprise by most and raise curious questions in the mind of Christians generally."

He was right, and as a result of his enterprise 80 American editions followed the first printing of the English poet's rendering of the life of Buddha.

As Dean of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy, Alcott worked to promulgate mystic lore. American interest in the Orientals needed a man who would work as a house-to-house colporteur, with his personal enthusiasm and brilliant talk in drawing rooms doing what the pen of Emerson and Thoreau could not do in the study and hermitage. Alcott was that man

All three men were widely read in the Orientals before they published a single one of the books which were to have such a wide and liberal influence on American thought in the 19th century and which in the case of "Walden" and Emerson's "Essay" have taken their places as classics in the language The sacred books of the Hindus answered their probing questions in a way which western writers never approached and they became to them a delight.

The Orientalism of the men of Concord had a marked influence on their great contemporary, Walt Whitman, the poet. Whitman told Thoreau that he had never read any of the Indian scriptures and asked to be told about them. But many scholars have noted ideas obviously arising in the Orient which pervade his important poems. And his famous "Passage to India" is a plan for uniting the intellectual life of the West with the spiritual life of the East. He drew his ideas to some extent from miscellaneous reading in which the Hindu classics were described: but more particularly at second hand from Emerson, who was the master; that contact as he said himself, brought the pot of his genius to the boiling point.

EVIDENCE OF THE DIARIES

If it were necessary to look beyond their works, the diaries and tablets and journals of the men of Concord would furnish constant evidence of their enthusiasm for the Hindu classics.

Of the Bhagavat Purana Emerson said "Ah, there is a book to read on one's knees."

And again, "Milman's translation of Nala and Damayanti is nearer to my business and bosom than is the news in to-day's Boston "Journal." I am admonished and comforted as I read."

Thoreau confessed, "I have never read a novel. They have so little real life and thought in them. The reading which I love best is the scriptures of the several nations, though it happens I am better acquainted with those of the Hindus, the Chinese and the Persians than of the Hebrews, which I have come to last. Give me one of these Bibles and you have silenced me for a while."

And Alcott, who lived, as one biographer observed, in a state of quiet ecstasy described in his Tablets the project that was near his heart all his life.

"Very desirous it were, since the gates of the East are now opening wide and giving free commerce of mind with mind, to collect and compare the Bibles of the races for general circulation and careful reading"

After all the deference Emerson, Thoreau and Alcott bestowed on the Orientals, there is poetic justice in recording the manner in which some Orientals have responded. Hindus in particular have appreciated the affinity between themselves and the Transcendentalists Men like Mozoomdar and Maitra have found in Emerson a fresh interpretation of their ancient thought.

"Emerson translated into the language of modern culture," said Herambachandra Maitra writing in the "Harvard Theological Review", "what was uttered by the sages of ancient India in the loftiest strains."

We are told that on his deathbed Sankara prayed to be forgiven for frequenting temples, since by so doing he had seemed to deny the omnipresence of God. To that prayer the men of Concord would have given a fervent "Amen."—USOWI.

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POST-WAR CIVIL AVIATION AND INDIA

Merchants' Chamber Urges Full And Equitable Part For Development

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of communication addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Posts and Air Department, says that no nation, great or small, must be debarred from taking a full and equitable part in the upsurging development of civil aviation that will follow at the end of the war

Mr. Mehta adds that the delegation to the International Air Conference must consist of non-officials enjoying the confidence of the country.

The communication says:—

I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 27-V(18)/44, dated Simla, the 7th June 1944, and to thank you for enclosing a copy therewith of the address delivered at the first meeting of the Reconstruction (Policy) Committee for Posts and Aviation by the Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman as well as a copy of the Press Note summarising the results of the recent discussions between the representatives of the Governments of U. K. and U. S. A

My Committee have carefully gone over the address as well as the Press Note, but they regret to observe that they do not find any answer to the following vital points in either of these documents:—(1) The nature of the conclusions reached at the Empire Air Conference which were characterised by Lord Beaverbrook as unanimous. There is absolutely no indication as to what those conclusions were. (2) Any further views and policies which might have been formed in view of these unanimous conclusions and enunciated in common with other parts of the British Commonwealth.

INDIA'S PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

It will be appreciated that the Indian public is entitled to know what these conclusions and what these policies are so that they can express their opinion as to how India's national interests should find their proper place in the evolution of plans both for national and international aviation.

Your letter states that it is not yet certain whether any International Conference on Post-war Civil Air Transport would be held at all, and if held, when it would be held. The Press Note sent along with your letter makes it clear that the International Conference would very likely be held this year at which India and the Dominions would be represented. In view of this fact, you will agree with my Committee that it is not premature to express any opinion on the question of the composition of any delegation that may be sent by the Government of India to such an International Conference.

While my Committee note that the views of this Chamber on the subject of the non-official members forming part of such a delegation, have been noted, they wish once again most earnestly to emphasise the fact, that it is essential, in India's interests, that non-officials, enjoying the confidence of the country, should be invited as members of the delegation that may be sent to such a Conference.

If the need of such non-official association had been recognised in the deliberations of the World Monetary Conference, it is surely of fundamental importance that such association should form the fundamental basis of the composition of any future delegation that may be sent to the Internationa. Conference on civil aviation. My Committee would, therefore, submit that not only should their views on this subject be merely noted, but that the Government would be pleased to act upon them and invite non-officials, enjoying the confidence of the country, to join the officials that may be sent to the International Conference referred to above.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

There is no mention either in the plan or in the speech of the Hon. Member in regard to the necessary of establishing and developing an aircraft industry in India.

The plan also does not take any cognisance of the defence requirements of the country. The plan also does not recognise the necessity of fostering the development of air travel or creating air consciousness in the minds of the people of the country. There is nothing either in the plan or in the speech which tells the public without any reservation that it will be the responsibility of the Government to take all effective steps for the development of civil aviation, when the war comes to an end.

These are very vital and fundamental omissions in the plan evolved by the Government and my Committee will feel grateful to you if you will kindly enlighten them as to what steps the Government propose to take to see that they find their proper and effective place in any proposals for securing the right and proper place of India in the field of national and international civil aviation.

It is stated in the Press Note a copy of which was sent along with your letter, that "this was considered too rigid by the American representatives who agreed that further progress could be made on the basis of proposals agreed to the Commonwealth conversations last year." My Committee presume that the proposals referred to at the Commonwealth conversations are the unanimous decisions reached at the Empire Air Conference. If that is so, it is doubly essential that these proposals and decisions should be communicated to the public. My Committee hope that the Government will, therefore, give their further careful consideration to the request which they have made in this as well as in their previous communications.

FREE AND FAIR SHARE URGED

It is stated in the Press Note that the purpose of His Majesty's Government would be to "work out for each nation an equitable participation in world air transport." Lord Beaverbrook also asserted in the House of Commons that "these principles must assure to all countries a free and fair share in this new means of transportation." He further added that 'no nation, great or small, except of course, a guilty aggressor nation, must be debarred from taking a full and equitable part in the upsurging development of civil aviation that will follow at the end of the war."

My Committee will, therefore, be obliged tc the Government of India if they were to tell them as to what response the Government of India have given to such a proposal and as to what effective steps the Government of India propose to take to secure "free and fair share" for India so that it may, along with other nations, have an equitable participation in the world air transport.

My Commitee will feel grateful to you if you will kindly send them a fuller reply on the points raised in this communication at as early a date as possible.

Great Step Forward Towards Reduction Of Cloth Prices

Textile Commissioner On Control Board's Campaign Against Evil Of Black Marketing

"It will only be the incredulous the unappreciative, or the ignorant who will fail to notice that a great step forward has been taken towards the reduction of prices in these various measures taken by the Textile Control Board and the Government of India."

Thus said Mr. M. K. Vellodi, the Textile Commissioner, in reviewing the operation of the Textile Control Order during the last twelve months during the course of a talk from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio on Saturday night.

"The two objectives of the Control Order were firstly a substantial reduction in the prices of cloth and yarn and secondly a considerable increase in their production within a reasonable period of time. A comparison of to-day's prices with those that obtained immediately prior to the control will show that a considerable success has been achieved in regard to the first objective." Mr. Vellodi gave comparative prices of various types of cloth as they existed at the peak period and the ruling prices to-day. He added "on an average the prices of textiles have been reduced by approximately 50 per cent from the peak levels in the middle of last year and to-day it remained at a level just a shade under three times the pre-war prices, the cost of production having risen roughly two and half times the pre-war cost.

PLAN THAT WENT AWRY!

"Having brought down prices, having organised the movement of cloth on a more rational basis, having brought to the surface large stocks of hoarded cloth, the Textile Control Board and the Government had every right to expect that there would be no further impediments to the fruition of their labours, and that cloth and yarn would reach the consumer is reasonable quantities and at reasonable prices. The 'best laid plans of mice and men,' however, 'gang aft aglee,' and the Textile Control Board proved to be no exception. The black market—that bogey of all controls—began to raise its ugly head in the wholesale markets of the country, cloth began to be sold at not 10, not 20 but 50 to 60 per cent over the control prices. Buyers from up-country to the manufacturing or very large distributing centres found that every door was barred with gold and opened but to golden keys. It is difficult to find a parallel to such grinding and extortionate spirit. At the meeting of the Textile Control Board held last April no less a person than the Chairman made pointed reference to the existence of this evil and advocated that the most stringent measures should be taken to suppress it.

After referring to the steps taken by the Textile Control Board and Government in fighting this new danger by canalising distribution, Mr. Vellodi said that the Textile Commissioner today controlled the distribution of the production of ten mills in Bombay Province and two in Madras, while he was in entire control over the manufacture and production of two other mills in Bombay. Simultaneously vigorous drives against black markets had been launched in the Province resulting in the unearthing of the hoarded stocks and pinishment of certain distributors. Prominent mention should be made in this connection of the measures taken by the Bombay Government, added Mr. Vellodi, in licensing nearly 300 retail shops to which goods are supplied directly from the mills whose production had been controlled by the Government of India. The remainder of the production of these mills is being supplied direct to the dealers in certain selected Provinces viz., Sind, the Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Madras. This process of direct distribution from the Mills to the dealers in the consuming centres is an interesting experiment which is full of possibilities for the future.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR P. C. RAY

CALCUTTA, June 24: "He was a leader of his generation and the benefactor of the generation that followed". This tribute was paid to the late Sir P. C. Ray by His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey at a special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held today to express sorrow at the death of the distinguished scientist.—A. P.

"Embarrassing To British And Dutch"

NEW YORK, June 21.

Although there has been no official amplification of vice-President Mr. Wallace's views on the political freedom of Far East, the publication of his views has intensified American discussion regarding the question of India.

"The United States news' published ni Washington commented today "Vice-President Wallace spoke by official book when he said Asia could not exist 'half slave' and 'half free' when he implied that the United States expected that the British and the Dutch would fix dates for freeing their Far Eastern colonies.

That is President Roosevelt's attitude too. It fits in with the United States policy of championing the right of the people everywhere to independence and freedom.

Yet Mr. Wallace's statement on the Pacific is embarrassing to the British and the Dutch. It pleases the Chinese. It shows that under President Roosevelt the United States Far Eastern policy is not imperialistic as it relates to peoples. Its effects can be important over a longer range can start a ferment."—Reuter

SRINAGAR, June 23: Temporary dearness allowance amounting to 27 lakhs of rupees has been granted by H. H. Government of Jammu and Kashmir to its employees

KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND (BOMBAY COMMITTEE)

A meeting of the representatives of various Commercial Associations was held at the Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Frday, the 23rd June in response to the invitation of Sjt. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund (Bombay Committee). On behalf of the Committee Sjt. Pranlal welcomed and thanked them for having responded to his invitation. Sjt. Pranlal said that the Kasturba Fund was a national Fund to be utilised for the welfare and uplift of the women of India irrespective of caste, creed or community and that the Trustees of the Fund had declared that it was intended to start particularly in rural areas all over India including Indian States, Homes for poor and destitute women and children. He said that Bombay as the premier City should make its contribution worthy of its fame and name by exceeding its minimum quota of Rs. 20 Lakhs out of Rs. 75 Lakhs. He appealed to the mercantile community of this great city, who have always stood foremost in such national and humanitarian causes to make it a great success. Sjt. Thakkar Bapa also appealed to the mercantile community, especially to the Millowners and the Cloth Merchants to spontaneously and generously contribute to the Fund, so that the nation could perpetuate the memory of Kasturba in a fitting manner. From among those present, Sjt. Begraj Gupta, Sjt. Ratilal Thakkar Sjt. Purshotamdas Harkisondas, Sjt. Maneklal Ujamshi, Sjt. Venilal Patwa, Sjt. Hargovind Somani and others addressed the meeting expressing the wholehearted co-operation of their respective Associations and also suggested various ways and means for collection of funds. There was great enthusiasm at the meeting and it was expected that large contributions would be forthcoming from the mercantile community very soon.

SENIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE

W. I. A. A.'s Splendid Victory Against Royal Navy

A big crowd turned out at the Cooperage on Saturday to see the trial of strength between the W.I.A.A. the Senior Harwood League Champions,, and the Royal Navy, one of the aspirants for the honour this season. The Automobilemen playing a fine game won the match by two goals to nil. It was a thrilling contest replete with exciting episodes. The Navy had as much of the game as their opponents but they failed to score. Thomas and Parab knocked the goals in the second half, the initial period going blank.

PATNA, June, 23: A collective fine of Rs. Fifteen thousand has been imposed on the inhabitants of eleven villages in the district of Muzaffarpur.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, June 24.

BULLION:—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4,03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2 d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate business. In the absence of sales of American Silver, there remains scarcity which imparts steadiness. It is anticipated that sales of Silver will be on the basis tenders. Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 123/10 and improved to Rs. 123/14 but declined to Rs. 123/6 and steadied at Rs. 123/9. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 72/2 and after improving to Rs. 72/6 declined to Rs. 72/2 and steadied at Rs. 72/3 Ready Silver was placed at a premium of Rs. 4 while Spot Gold was annas two over forward quotation.

The market closed at under:—Ready Silver Rs. 128/8, Forward Rs. 124/8, Ready Gold Rs. 72/8, Forward Rs. 72/6.

COTTON:—The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 425/8 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 424/8 under scattered buying. Later prices improved to Rs. 426 on short covering. The market is correcting to oversold state and July was quoted at Rs. 406/8.

Under steady buying July advanced to Rs 408 and September to Rs. 426/12. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I C C July	407	4	0
I C C September	425	12	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	405/8	401/8	405/8
September	425	421/8	424/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, June 24.

Tata Ordinary 414/8, Tata Deferred 2,210, Indian Iron 36/12, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/14, Bombay Dyeing 1,860, Central India 406/4, Century 870, Gokak 315, Kohinoor 608/2, Simplex 251, Andhra Valley 1,882/8, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1,882/2, Associated Cement 230, Belapur 241/4, Bombay Burma (Old) 412/8.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 23.

Cotton: Opening losses extended on accumulation of overnight realising and redging on technical considerations, and continued favourable weather news, but then steadied on price-fixing trade buying and subsiding offerings. Finally realising developed and the session closed barely steady.

July 21.71—09. October 21.11—09, December 20.92—08, January 20.86—10, March 20.73+13 May 20.52—14, July Highest 21.76—04 (10 a.m.) Lowest 21.67—13 (10-6 a.m.). Middling Spot 22.55—22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July 21.98—05, October 21.16—07, December 20.93—09 January 20.87—08, March 20.76—08 May 20.55—11 Middling Spot 21.50—10

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

July 21.72 October 21.12, December 20.93.

COTTON PARITY:—Indian Cotton July Contract is below New York July 607 cent points at Exchange rate 331.

LONDON SILVER.

London June 23.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 23.

London Gold Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 23.

Wheat Rozario (New crop) 39/3 July-August quoted. Wheat Australian (bulk) 44 June-July quoted, Wheat Australian (bags) 47 June-August quoted.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 16th June:—

Demand. Liabilities in India Rs. 556,34,02,000. Time Liabilities in India Rs. 179,64,21,000. Cash in India: (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 24,56,59,000, (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 2,07,47,000. (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 39,30,000, Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 93,33,63,000, Advances in India Rs. 215,65,54,000, Bills discounted in India Rs. 9,17,19,000.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hiindu: Ashad Shud 5, 2000
Muslim: Rajjab 3, 1363
Parsi: Deh 25, 1313
Sunrise: 7-5 a.m, Sunset 8-17 p.m.
Hightide: 3-28, 16-11, Lowtide 9-08, 22-29.

To-day's Engagements

SRI KRISHNA GANA SABHA.—Harikatha by Smti. Kanakambujammal of Pudukottar state at Don Bosco High School Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) today at 5 p.m.

GUJARAT ART AND MUSIC CIRCLE.—Classic Music by Bade Guiam Alli Khan accompanied by Alla Rakha (Tabla) at Luxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi at 4 p.m today.

ACHARYA RAY CONDOLENCE MEETING.—Under the joint auspices of the Bengal Club, the Bengali Education Society and the Bengali Mahila Samiti a condolence meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held at the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall, Anglo-Bengali School, Naigaum, Dadar, today at 7 p.m to mourn the sad demise of Acharya P. C. Ray. The Hon. Mr Justice K. C. Sen I.C.S. will preside.

3 ARTS GRAND FUNCTION.—Today at 4-15 p.m at Y.W.C.A Hall, Opposite C.J Hall. Guests of Honour—His Worship The Mayor of Bombay, Nagindas Master, M.L.A chief speaker and The Hon. Justice Lokur presiding.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA.—Annual General Meeting in the Library Hall, today at 9-30 a.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.—Religious discourse by Swami Sambuddhanandaji, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m (S.T) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. (In English on Bhagavat Geeta and at 6/30 p.m (S.T) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. (In Hindi), on Teachings of Bhagawan Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE.—M. R. Gopalachar will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagwat Geeta' at 9 a.m today at 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B.B and C.I.Rly.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION.—Bombay, present a Soviet "Musical Story" and a Soviet Cartoon to-day (Sunday) at Roxy at 10 a.m Booking at the Roxy from 9 a.m onwards.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—There will be a discourse and seances at 51, Govardhandas Building, Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum, today at 6 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—"Lecture by Dr. Sham on Practical Yoga in every day life" at Anand Vihar today at 10 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION.—Upadesak Sastry Ragalankar on "Unequalled greatness of Bhakti" in English today at 6-30 p.m, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—Special Meeting to celebrate the U.L.T. Day at 6-15 p.m today Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.—Sjt. Sreenivasa Siromani will deliver a lecture in Telugu on 'The Andhras and their contribution to the Indian Culture' today at 6 p.m in the Marriage Hall, Katrak Road, Vadala.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARDS.—A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m at Beg Mahomed Bagh to congratulate Mr. Syed Hashamali Inamdar on his appointment as Salar Suba of Muslim National Guards and Mr. Abdul Karim Kureishi on his appointment to the Provincial Council of the Muslim League.

MALAYALI YUVAJANA SANGHAM.—General body meeting will be held at Khalsa College today at 6 p.m.

9TH BENE-ISRAEL YOUTH DAY.—SPEECHES.—"Looking Back and Looking Forward" today (Sunday) at 5 p.m at Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mr. E.M Jacob presiding.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE.—Adjourned 11th Annual Ordinary General Meeting will be held today at 11 a.m under the presidentship of Mr. I. H. Stationwala.

WHITE PAPER ON PRESENT SITUATION.—The Society of the Servants of Humanity will issue a White paper on present situation at its 18th Session to be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m in the hall premises of Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Sjt. Liladhar L. Shah will read the paper.

EVENING ART CLASSES.—Evening art classes are to be introduced at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, during the current term, for men of His Majesty's Forces, adults who wish to study art as a cultural subject and students whose employment prevents their attending the day classes. The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the expenditure involved in providing the facilities for these classes, for one year, as an experiment.

RASHTRABHASHA RATNA CLASS.—The Secy. Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—Under the auspices of the Sabha, A class has been organised to prepare candidates for the Rashtra Bhasha Ratna Exam. of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, on Saturdays and Sundays at Aryan Education Society's High School (Near Opera House-Tram Terminus). Those who wish to take advantage of the class, should meet the organiser today (Sunday) at 11 a.m at the abovementioned School.

KHADI BHANDARS.—Khadi Printing and dyeing Works, Khadi Shop at 95A, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon will remain closed for sale, today (Sunday) and tomorrow (Monday) on account of Annual stock taking.

A.I.S.A Khadi Bhandar at Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) will remain closed for sale on (Monday) and (Tuesday) the 26th and 27th June on account of Annual stock taking.

A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar at 396, Kalbadevi Road will remain closed for sale on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday the 27th, 28th, 29th June on account stock taking.

A.I.S. A Khadi Bhandar at D'Silva Road, Dadar (B.B.) will remain closed frr sale on Wednesday and Thursday the 28th and 29th June on account on account of stock taking.

Vanmala in 'Kadambari' at Roxy

QUESTION OF STERLING BALANCES

Mixed Delegation To London

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, June 24.

The question of Sterling balances is being raised by Indian non-official delegation to the International Monetary Conference which commences in U.S.A. from July 1. The issue to be raised is the question of the value of Sterling. Persons in the know hold that the Government of India is likely to agree to the demand for sending a mixed delegation to London to discuss the question of sterling balances with H. M Government and that such a delegation, if agreed to, would consist of two officials, two Indian politicians and two Indian businessmen with an Official secretary. The main object of the Delegation will be to secure a guarantee from H. M Government that Sterling would not be depreciated in value and be paid to India in orderly instalments.

It is emphasised that Sterling balances and Indo-British Financial Settlement are two separate and distinct questions and should not be mixed up. People here assert that notwithstanding the clamour by certain interests, there is little or no likelihood fo any modification or revision of the Agreement. The Delegation to London, if approved, of would leave India by September.

Sentenced For Failing To Exhibit War Films

YEOTMAL, June 24: The proprietor of a Cinema theatre at Pusad has been fined Rs. 1,000 and his manager sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having failed to exhibit prescribed war films.—A. P.

CHARCOAL CONTROL

In order to regulate the charcoal trade in Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District and the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Surat, and so ensure a regular and adequate supply of charcoal for domestic and other requirements, the Government of Bombay has issued the Charcoal Trade Licensing Order. The order, which comes into force on August 1, provides that no person may carry on the business of charcoal dealer importer or producer in these areas except in accordance with a licence.

LEADING NOVELIST OF MAHARASHTRA

Nath Madhav as a historical novelist stands supreme in the whole of Maharashtra, said Mr. P. R Lele paying a glowing tribute to late Nath Madhav on the occasion of the anniversary celebrated in Bombay when Mr. Anant Hari Gadre presided and Messrs. Appa Pendse, Tahmankar, P. B. Kulkarni, D. S Umrootkar and others addressed the gathering.

A resolution brought by Mr. D. S. Umrootkar to celebrate the function hereafter on a wider scale with proper publicity and propaganda was unanimously passed, and a Committee was proposed to the effect.

Number Of Refused Admissions Exaggerated

Vice-Chancellor Confers With College Principals To Devise Relief Scheme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Students who have failed to secure admission in any college in the city and the suburbs, should register their names at the office of the University before Monday, July 3.

This was the decision reached at an informal conference of the Principals of various colleges in the city with Mr. B. J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University on Saturday. The Vice-Chancellor had convened the meeting to consider the situation arising out of the failure of many students to secure admissions.

As a result of deliberations lasting over two hours, it was felt that the figures of students who have thus failed to get admission is exaggerated. University officials estimate that the number is in the neighbourhood of 400. As it is impossible to devise a proper and adequate remedy till the exact number of students is ascertained, it was decided to ask all such students to register their names. One full week beginning from Monday, June 26 is allowed for this purpose, after which the Vice-Chancellor will meet the Principals of colleges again.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following official note was issued to the press:

EXAGGERATED NUMBERS

"The Vice-Chancellor met the principals of different colleges of Bombay in order to discuss the situation that has arisen on account of several students being unable to secure admission in the different colleges in Bombay, especially to the First Year Arts and Science classes. The question was discussed at full length and all the Principals took part in the discussion. It appeared from the discusion that the number of students who have failed to secure admission has been considerably exaggerated in the press. It is the experience of Principals that the same student applies for admission to more than one college at the same time. It may be mentioned that till now only one student has actually written to the University complaining that he has failed to secure admission in any one of the colleges.

SCIENCE CLASSES

"The question of arranging for double shifts was discussed and the Conference came to the conclusion that it would not be possible for the Colleges in Bombay to admit a larger number of students to the First Year Science class because the science laboratories in the Colleges are already engaged throughout the day, the laboratories being already used at different times for different batches of students. The Vice-Chancellor assured the Principals that the Syndicate would favourably consider any application for permission to open more divisions where they could do so without impairing the efficiency of teaching by appointing additional staff and where they could also provide the necessary accommodation. The Principals showed their willingness to co-operate with the University in meeting the present situation by making more admissions and suggested that those students who have till now failed to secure admission to any affiliated College should be asked to register themselves in the University on or before the 3rd of July so as to enable the University to ascertain the exact number of students who have been unable to secure admission. Only such students will be registered as have not actually got admission to any of the affiliated Colleges either in the First Year Arts or First Year Science class. The University will make every attempt to secure admission for as many of these students as possible, but it must be made clear that the University cannot guarantee the admission of all students who have registered. Students who wish to be registered should call at the University office between 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. from and after Monday, the 26th June.

MOFUSSIL COLLEGES

"It has been ascertained that there are still a large number of vacancies in some of the mofussil colleges. The Willingdon College, Sangli and the Dharmendrasinhaji College, Rajkot, have each about 50 vacancies in the First Year Arts class and 25 and 30 vacancies respectively in the First Year Arts and Science classes. The M. T. B. College, Surat, has 125 vacancies in the First Year Arts class and 28 in the First Year Science class.

"After the period of registration is over, it has been decided that the Principals will meet the Vice-Chancellor again on Tuesday, July 4 at 3 p.m."

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION IN COLLEGES

Vice-Chancellor On Alternative Schemes

The Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal, Bombay, interviewed the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in connection with problem of the students who were unable to secure admission in Colleges, and placed certain concrete suggestions before the Vice-Chancellor, says a press communique issued by the Vice-Chancellor.

Under the Technical Training Schemes inaugurated by the Government of India, the Chairman stated, facilities for technical training exist for Matriculates as well as those who have passed higher examinations. He particularly mentioned the Instrument Mechanics Training Course at Hindupur, near Bangalore, for Matriculates, and the Naval Training Course at Pilani, in Jaipur State, for students who have studied up to Inter. Science or Inter Arts with Mathematics. He also referred to other facilities existing for students who have passed Matriculation or higher examinations.

The Vice-Chancellor would like to bring these facilities to the notice of students refused admission in Colleges, and he earnestly hopes that full advantage would be taken of them, both in their own interests and in the larger interests of the country. He also desires to bring to notice the concessions, recently granted by the University to such students. They will be allowed to appear for University Examinations without keeping terms and they will also be allowed to appear only in subjects in which they have failed whether they have secured exemption marks or not.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

"Proposals To Benefit Mainly Britain And U. S."

The Committee of the Indian Industries Association have made the following representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department regarding the International Monetary Fund, on 22nd June 1944.

The Committee cannot resist drawing the conclusion that the proposals of the Fund are drawn up more with a view to benefit all the more the highly developed economies of Britain and the United States of America rather than to meet the urgent need of securing high level of employment and of increasing the income of all the participating countries. As correctly stated by the authors, the primary object of economic policy should be the promotion of higher standard of living and continuous employment. It is judging from this standpoint that the proposals fall short, so far as India is concerned. It is patent that the orderly liquidation of our huge sterling resources is vitally linked up with our economic progress, but this all important question of payments arising out of war indebtedness is excluded from the scope of operations of the Fund.

The scheme is silent on the most important question regarding the personnel for the management of the Fund. This will have to be satisfactorily settled, as the manner and the spirit in which the scheme is worked is more important than the scheme itself.

LARKANA, June 20: A gang of sixteen dacoits, some of whom carried firearms and wore uniforms, is reported to have raided the village of Bhami near Kambar last night and decamped with property worth some thousands of rupees.

Properties Damaged By City Explosions

GOVT. RELEASE MATERIALS FOR EFFECTING REPAIRS

C. A. Goregaoker, Jt. Hon. Secretary, the Property Owners' Association writes in connection with damage by explosions and fires to properties in Mandvi area:—

"The President and some members of the Council of my Association interviewed the Secretary to the Government of Bombay P.W.D. and requested him to adopt necessary measures to make available to the property-owners materials for effecting necessary repairs on a certificate issued by the City Engineer, Bombay Municipality. At the suggestion of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P.W.D., my Association's representatives also saw the City Engineer, and requested him to expedite the submission of the list of buildings materials to the Government as the monsoon was approaching.

I am now informed by the Government that necessary action for the release of the building materials is being taken and the controlled materials will be supplied at controlled rates. For details regarding obtaining such material we are referred to the City Engineer. I take this opportunity to inform the property-owners in Bombay in general and members of my Association in particular that Government have released materials required for repairs to the buildings in Mandvi area to the west of G. I. P. Railway, and if any further information is required in this behalf by the property-owners my Association would be very willing to give them all information and assistance. I may add here that I am authorised by the Director of Information, Bombay, to publish this information as the matter is of considerable importance."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) an experienced pharmacist capable of manufacturing enteric, sugar quoted, and hypodermic tablets. (2) A practical hand experienced in manufacturing cosmetic products; only first class men need apply. Apply to M. L. Schroff, 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (9278)

Wanted 1. A graduate Head Mistress trained in Montessori Method on Rs. 150 p.m. 2. Graduate Mistresses qualified to teach Music and Domestic Science to High School Classes in the grade 100-5-125. 3. A graduate or experienced Intermediate as Head Mistress of a Middle School on Rs. 80 p.m. 4. An experienced Lady Typist Clerk for a Girls' High School in the grade 75-5-100. Apply immediately mentioning age, experience and subjects taken to the Director of Education, Bikaner State, Bikaner. (9316)

SITUATION WANTED

Sugar Technologist long experience foreign and Indian. Seeks responsible post on decent salary. Reply Box No 5131, "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Foreign Degree Medical Engineering B.A., M.A., etc. Fee nominal Bazmeatibba Delhi. (3720)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Don't disfigure your face with glasses. For restoring vision without glasses. Ring, write or see Dr. Narula 12 Temple Road, Lahore. Phone 3027. (3204)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Bolts, Nuts and Rivets Making Machines (Hot Forging Presses) Punching, Cropping, Thread-cutting, Tapping Machines and Lathes from stock, write Box No. 5324, "Bombay Chronicle".

Sewing Machine Rings for Pfaff and Singer size. Write M. L. Industries-Bunder Road-Karachi (9351)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We supply Medicinal Herbs and Crude Drugs to Exporters and Manufacturers. Ask for quotations Dharmvir Kohli, Arjannagar, Rawalpindi. Telegrams: "Herbalist". (5100)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED male and female GRADUATES of the Bombay University for the English classes attached to the primary schools in the grade of Rs. 50-5-75E B 5-100. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 1st July 1944. Graduates with English as voluntary will be preferred.

N. P. KURESHI,
Administrative Officer,
School Board,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 14th June, 1944. (9264)

FOR THE LAST 2 DAYS

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PAIGAM

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Today Matinee 1-45 p.m.

(Reservation daily from 10 to 12 & 5 to 6).

LEELA CHITNIS
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Histrionically & Musically Best

REKHA

2ND WEEK

KAMAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10. Sun. 1-30 Matinee.

VISHVAS 17th week at EDWARD
Happy Releases.

Mrs. Tara Ali Baig, popular social worker and President of the Civil Hospitals Emergency Aid Committee who will now move over to Simla with her husband.

MERE FLYING BOMB

Surprise Value Of Pilotless Plane

(From A Special Correspondent)
LONDON, June 22.

The much-boasted weapon of Hitler, the pilotless plane, is nothing more than a flying bomb, says a special correspondent after visiting the Royal Air Force station where he examined the new weapon. Its destructive capacity is probably greater than the ordinary high explosive but the counter-measures adopted by military experts of Britain will soon render it quite useless as a decisive factor in the war. It may continue to be of some nuisance value.

It has now been established that the flying bomb is jet propelled and launched from a ramp. A rocket is probably used in the take-off. The maximum width of the fusilage is 22½ inches and its over-all length is about 25 feet with a wing span of 16 feet. The range is estimated at 150 miles. It flies at 300 to 350 miles per hour carrying an explosive charge just under one ton. The automatic pilot is set before the take off and once the missile is launched the enemy has no control over it.

With the ceaseless bombing of sites from where these missiles are launched in France many secret methods, the nature of which cannot be disclosed, are also being used to beat the raiders. However it can now be stated that together with the Mustang, the Tempest, one of Britain's latest fighter planes, patrols the coast of France where they chase and destroy in the air the flying bombs before they explode over Britain.

Like all other new weapons the pilotless plane had its surprise value; but like the magnetic mine it has lost its terror in less than a week since it was first launched.

Meet the PEOPLE'S POET!

5TH Crowded Week! —Whose Poetry Brought Heaven On Earth!

Raj Laxmi Pictures'
Lavish Screen Epic!
MAHAKAVI

KALIDAS

Direction: Sjt. SUDHIR SEN
PAHARI, SNEHPRABHA,
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KRISHNA Dubash Theatre

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.
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6th WEEK

RANJIT'S

Bansari

CHARLIE, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM, DIXIT, URMILA

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Supreme Release

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-30

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 2 to 6-30

STRENGTHEN AIR ARM OF INDIA

Governor On Paucity Of Candidates

POONA June 23.

The Governor of Bombay speaking at the Passing Out Parade of the Officers and Cadets Training Wing RAF, at Poona today said:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to be here this morning to take the salute at this Passing Out Parade, and I welcome the opportunity which it gives me of saying a few words to you. I can judge from what I have seen this morning that the Indian Air Force is getting, in you, men worthy of the high standard which it has set itself in the first decade of its existence, men who can be trusted to live up to the fighting tradition which it has built up for itself in this war.

The use of air power is a new development in the art of war, but, if the present struggle has taught us anything, it is that the Air Arm has come to stay and that its intervention can be decisive. India, therefore, must match her Army with an Air Force equally illustrious and strong in proportion to her need. Equally illustrious to the Army in valour the Indian Air Force has certainly proved itself to be, but in strength it is far below the minimum which India can safely permit herself. Not enough young men are coming forward for Commissions in the Indian Air Force. I speak today through you, therefore, to a wider audience, when I say that, unless the trail blazed by the Foundation Squadrons of the Indian Air Force is followed up, unless the example of patriotism and devotion which you men have shown in coming forward is emulated, the Air Arm of India must be weaker than India's magnificent Army deserves, and less than her safety can permit. As for the Royal Air Force, so for the Indian Air Force, only the best are good enough—young men of good education, sound physique, and steady nerve. It is to young men such as these that I appeal today to follow you.

536 BALES OF CLOTH SEIZED

Sequel To Raid On Madhubhai Mill

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, June 22.

The rationing police raided the compound of Madhubhai Mill and seized about 536 bales of cloth of various qualities in which it is alleged, unmarked and objectionable cloth was found It is stated that this cloth was brought here from a Bombay mill. Police invesigation is proceeding.

Rationing of kerosene in the city is expected from October.

WHAT IS "IMPOUNDING"?

Insolvency Notice Held Valid

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania)

1. Nadirsha M. Tata
2. Burjorji M. Tata .... Applicants.

Versus

1. Byram M. Tata
2. Dadiba M. Tata .... Respondents.

This was an application for setting aside an Insolvency Notice taken out by the respondents who were judgment-creditors under a Consent Decree passed in September 1941 against the applicants and two others for Rs. 4,19,478-2-0. By one of the terms of the consent decree it was provided that the interest of the present applicants under the Deed of Settlement dated 15th January 1913 "be and it is hereby impounded to the extent of the amount of the decree."

It was argued by counsel for the applicants that the insolvency notice was bad because it was in respect of the full amount of the decree and no credit had been given for the income which had accrued and was impounded.

Counsel for the respondent-creditors argued that "impounded" as explained in judicial dictionaries merely meant "shutting up" and that at any rate the Court could not recognize payments not certified on the decree.

His Lordship accepted these contentions of counsel for the respondents and dismissed the application with costs.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Vachha and Co. appeared for the applicants.

Mr. H. D. Banaji instructed by Messrs. Eastley Lam and Co. appeared for the respondents.

Premier Automobiles Ltd.

BOMBAY, June 23: The project of launching a motor industry in India, it is learned, has to be delayed until better conditions prevail. Though the company will be registered within a few days the control on the construction of new buildings, the non-availability of plants and other equipment essential for starting the industry cause the delay.

The company will be registered under the name of Premier Automowiles LLtL. with an authorised capital of ten crores and will be started in Bombay.

The Government of India has sanctioned the raising of a share capital of two crores and 25 lakhs and the shares will be underwritten by the Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co. Ltd.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand is the Chairman of the board of Directors.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig, the energetic ex-Sheriff of Bombay, who has been appointed Chief Organiser of the National War Front, Government of India.

TATA'S HOPES SHATTERED IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

Royal Navy Forges Ahead Again

(BY FREE LANCE)

The display of the Royal Air Force against the Muslim Sports Club on Tuesday was exceedingly disappointing. No doubt, they won the tie, but the margin of one goal that separated the contending parties was very flattering to the losing side. The Air men were practically all over their opponents most of the time. But they could not score more often than once due to the fancy work indulged in by Curtis and Co. Had they employed direct methods whenever opportunities came their way, they might have improved their goal average considerably. Curtis should remember that Indian players have little to learn from him in fancy play. In fact Murthy can give him a few lessons on the subject. The tactics employed by Powell were hardly sporting. He would do well to direct his unbounded energies in a more profitable and fair manner. Hashum Mehtar in the Muslim goal and Amir and Malloo at back acquitted themselves creditably in warding off the persistent attacks of the R. A. F forwards.

QUICK METHODS PAY

Whatever hopes the Tatas had of winning the League Championship this season was dashed to the ground on Wednesday when they succumbed to the Royal Navy by the odd goal in five. The Navy were full value for their success. All their men were extremely energetic. They never waited like their opponents for the ball to come to them. They ran for it and anticipating the movements of the opposing side quickly disposed of their charge. Their left-winger, Downham, was outstanding among his fellows. But I doubt if he would have so much latitude, were Verghese in his place to grant him. Tata players must give up their dribbling and dodging methods if they wish to be more successful. Why Papen a full-back, should resort to it I cannot understand. Nor can I guess the reason why Joveniano should expect the ball to come to him every time. The Navy has now an excellent chance of collaring the second prize.

B.E.S.T'S POOR SHOW

The City Police scored their second victory on Thursday at the expense of the B.E.S.T. by the substantial margin of 3 goals to nil. Surprisingly enough all the goals were notched by Ross, their erstwhile full-back who functioned as inside-left. Vandockum and Peter shone brightly at the two flanks, centering beautifully on many an occasion. If their inside-forwards had taken full advantage of them, the Police might have piled up a respectably tally. The constantly changing Tramway combination, on the other hand, played like a disjointed lot and there was nothing in their performance to enthuse over. It would be much better if Marques would give them some training before they appear at the Cooperage.

BANK PEONS' THREAT OF STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, June 21.

The peons of all banks of Ahmedabad have given an ultimatum to their managers that if within fourteen days their dearness allowances were not increased on the basis of those of the bank clerks, then they would go on strike.

600 BALES OF BOMBAY CONTROLLED YARN FOR SURAT

SURAT, June 22: The Provincial Textile Controller has placed at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce, Surat, 600 bales of varn out of a quantity controlled by him at Bombay, it is understood.—A. P.

Progress Of Football In North Of Bombay

By J. C. MAITRA

What a tremendous advance foot-ball has made in Bombay during the last few years! A decade ago there was hardly a score of local teams who were playing soccer regularly and their standard of play was not of such an order that you could write home about. Indian teams were always at the foot of the League table and other civilian teams, since the down-fall of the Bombay Gymkhana, were not much better off The Military teams practically ruled the roost. Now you find Civilian teams by the scores and Indian teams form the large majority of them. Looking at the Senior Harwood League Table, I notice there are 8 civilian teams, out of a dozen in it. And among them six are purely Indian combinations.

The fact that an Indian team—the W.I.A.A. Staff—succeeded in winning this League Championship for the last two seasons and a mixed team in the City Police became runners-up shows that local football is at last coming into its own

WHAT CONTRIBUTED TO PROGRESS

But what has contributed most to the progress of football in Bombay? Is it the Senior Harwood League or the Rovers Cup or any other tournament stages at the Cooperage? Certainly not. If it were so, we would have first class Civilian and Indian teams figuring in these tournaments long, long ago. On the other hand we saw mediocre up-country teams receiving a larger share of support and attention from the authorities than was actually due to them. At the same time it would be wrong to deny that these major competitions have also contributed their quota substantially in raising the standard of our local footballers But for them, it would have been almost impossible for the latter to see and meet teams of the highest calibre in the country and learn their lessons from them.

NURSERY OF FOOTBALLERS

It is however to junior football I wish to pay my tribute to-day. The Parel ground now owned by the St. Xavier's College, and the G. I. P. Railway ground in the same locality have been the nursery of local footballers for nearly two decades. It is the Junior Harwood League and the Indian League which have provided them with the medium for learning and developing their games. All the Indian teams that are now shining at the Cooperage are the products of Parel and most of the star players had had their grounding there. It is true that some of the prominent Indian players have migrated from other provinces, particularly from the South. But none can deny that many of them used Parel as their stepping stone to jump into the limelight of the Central arena.

LACK OF PLAY GROUNDS

There is therefore not the least doubt that Parel has proved to be an excellent feeder for the Cooperage. Sixteen years ago the Indian League was started with half a dozen teams only. This year there might have been thirty teams if the I.F.L. could accommodate them. Actually a score of them are playing in it, unfortunately in Bombay we suffer from the lack of play-grounds, especially for football. All the available grounds are reserved for cricket. Our cricket gods are extremely sensitive and careful about the protection of their pitches. They would not permit any other game to be played on it or near it. With the result football enthusiasts are left to their own resources to improve their games as best as they can. It is a wonder therefore that despite the handicaps placed in their way they have advanced so far.

INCREASE OF TOURNAMENTS

During the last few years the W. I. F. A. has increased the number of tournaments considerably. The Western India Championship, Hinricks Memorial Shield, the Services League and knock-out and the Juvenile Tournament are all played at the Cooperage, in addition to the Senior Harwood League, Nadkarni Cup and Rovers Cup. It will be recalled that there was a time when the Gossage Cup Tournament which was open to civilian teams only had to be stopped for want of popular support. The Cup is since being used as the Hardlines Cup for the Rovers Tournament. Times have changed now. All these competitions are well patronised, although I fear it will not be so after the war owing to the reduction in the Services elements by a large degree.

A PHENOMENAL GROWTH

At Parel the growth in the number of teams has been phenomenal. The Junior Harwood League had to be divided into three Divisions. There are 14 teams in the second division. The Third Division is made up of two sections with 12 teams each, while a fourth division has been inaugurated to accommodate another dozen teams. Then there is the Junior Rovers Tournament open to all junior teams. With a view to give greater encouragement to teams playing in the third and fourth divisions, the W.I.F.A. has started another knock-out competition for them. The H.V.M. Cup has attracted as many as 40 teams this year: This is an excellent sign for the future. The junior teams will have good scope for improvement which will help them to rise step by step.

FALL IN GATE-RECEIPTS

With the rise in the number of teams, the number of fans has also enormously increased. The gate-receipts at Parel, however, has considerably fallen this season. There are three reasons for it. The first is that two of the best teams namely, the G.I.P. Railway, and the Tata Sports Club who commanded a good deal of popular support, have been promoted to the First Division of the Harwood League. Secondly, unlike the Cooperage ground which has no game or tournament held near it to divide popular attention the St. Xavier's ground has the G.I.P. and the Police grounds competing with it as matches are played there at the same time and people can witness them free of charge. Lastly, the Government has imposed an Entertainment Tax of one anna on one anna and two annas admission charges. The net result of it all is that people prefer to see games free next door than pay so heavily at the College ground.

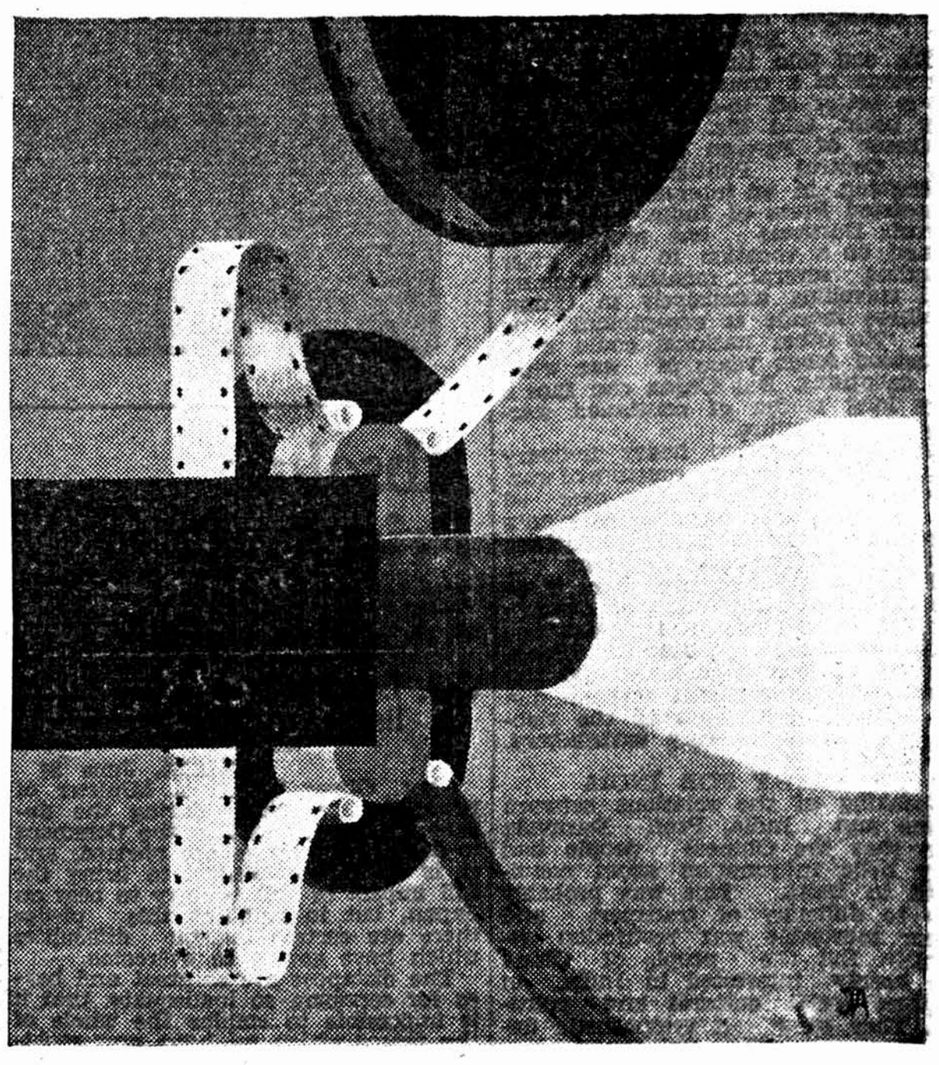
BETTER LUCK NEXT YEAR

The Indian Football League has been hard hit financially on this account. They wanted to start a League tournament for the First Division Indian teams only which would undoubtedly have enhanced public attention in their games and at the same time helped these teams to improve their games. But the W.I.F.A. was afraid that this tournament might affect their programme and therefore they turned down the I.F.L.'s request. I hope the W.I.F.A. will consider this question more carefully in the off season and accord its sanction next year. These teams play only once a week during the League Season which is not enough for consolidating their ranks. One more game per week would be more helpful than injurious to them. Nor is it likely to come in the way of the W.I.F.A. if fixtures are arranged with care.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD

Parel football-goers have an opportunity of seeing first class soccer when the Satiranjan Memorial Shield is staged. It will start early next month. I expect all the senior teams in the city, both Civil, Military and Naval will compete in it. Here the junior teams will have a chance of measuring their strength with their superiors. This tournament is being started early this year so that its fixtures do not clash with those of the Cooperage. Naturally it will take longer time to finish. However that may be, one may be amazed at the remarkable progress football has made in Bombay in recent years. I have not the least doubt in my mind that when normal times return this province will take a foremost place in the world of soccer in India. The constructive efforts of all these years are sure to pay rich dividends in the years to come. I am also sure soccer will command greater support from the public than even cricket in future—such is the drawing power of this spectacular and manly game.

CINEMA



CREDIT for the actual invention of the cinematograph is difficult to apportion. It is certain that Englishmen played an important part. As long ago as 1860 Sir John Herschel published a theory of cinematography, and about 1889 a patent for a cinema camera and projector was applied for by W. Friese Greene and M. Evans. Today the cinema is a great relaxation The big films afford us an escape from the realities of a world at war, just as the short films and newsreels present us with sharp, hard pictures of that world and allow us to see ourselves, our allies and even our enemies as we live and fight. But how many of us who go to "the movies," who watch the latest performance of our particular "star," or of troops on a commando raid, realise what the cinematograph industry owes to the workers in many branches of science and technology, and not least to the chemist? No other form of entertainment owes him so heavy a debt. Celluloid itself, the basis of the industry, is a chemical achievement. This must be transparent to give clear images after great magnification, resilient and tough to stand great strain. It must be so treated that the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum. The hand of the chemist is indeed traceable from the make-up of the actors to the lamps in the projectors. In the apparatus used for the sound-recording rare metals are needed: in the lenses of cameras and projectors, optical glass of the highest quality: in the colour-photography, pigments of the truest and most vivid colour. The sets for the ball-rooms and palaces of the cinema's Cloudcuckoodom involve the use of large quantities of paints, quick-drying stucco and plasters: the costumes and draperies must be dyed. The tale is continued into the cinema theatre itself, in its decoration, its disinfection, its air-conditioning. When next you sit in your favourite cinema, think for a moment of the patient work in laboratory and factory that has enabled you to see the wonders of the world or the finest product of the cinematograph studio so clearly and still at so modest a price.

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CHINESE MORALE EXCEPTIONAL

Who Said China Is On Verge Of Collapse Asks Daruvala

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"We are told that China is on the verge of a collapse, but actually she is better off to-day than she has ever been', said Mr. J. C. Daruvala, Professor of Foreign Languages at the Central Political Institute, Chungking, in an interview with the Associated Press of India.

Prof. Daruvala has recently returned on a vacation to India after spending several months teaching and travelling extensively in China. "Chinese morale is exceptional", he said. "No other national could have withstood seven years of war without collapsing. But China can face a very long period of continued warfare in the future.

"A whole Chinese heavy industry is springing up under pressure of war. To-day China is producing over 90 p.c. of her war material in plants run entirely by Chinese technicians and labour. The whole structure was built up in the last five years after the Japanese occupation of China's industrial territories in the east."

The economic position in China, in spite of lack of imports and the decrease of Government revenue due to Japanese occupation of the richest provinces, is very satisfactory, he said.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

Speaking of the relations between China and India, Prof. Daruvala said that the Chinese people had very little information about conditions in India. This was probably due to difficulty of transport and other inevitable war restriction generally. But the people of China are keenly interested in India, in matters social, cultural and political. They show a sympathetic understanding of the Indian situation and they look forward to a closer friendly contact to the mutual advantage the two countries after the war.—A. P.

SAPRU TO MEET GANDHIJI AT POONA ON JULY 15

Continued From Page 5

of Bombay, saw Mahatma Gandhi last evening.

About 20 political prisoners from the Belgaum district who were released from the Visapur Central prison on Thursday were present at yesterday's prayers.—A.P.

Sapru To Meet Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, June 24.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will meet Mahatma Gandhi at Poona on July 15, according to a message received here from Kashmir.

Shikarpur's Faith In Mahatma's Leadership

SHIKARPUR, June 20.

A meeting of Congress workers held to-day passed a resolution expressing implicit faith in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who, the resolution stated, alone would lead India to achieve her goal of freedom After reviewing the present situation in the country the meeting appointed a Sub-Committee for preparing a constructive programme The meeting also passed a resolution condoling the deaths of Mrs Kasturba Gandhi, Mahadev Desai and Sir P C. Ray.—A. P.

Madras Reaffirms Confidence In Mahatma

MADRAS, June 21

Mrs. Rukhmini Lakshmipathi Vice-President, Tamilnad Congress Committee, and Mr. Muthuranga Mudliar, Member, Working Committee of the Tamilnad Congress Committee in the course of a statement say that their previous statement in which they set forth their views in regard to the August resolution and reaffirmation of the unreserved loyalty to Gandhiji's leadership has obtained wide and unmistakable support from Congressmen and women in the Province of Madras

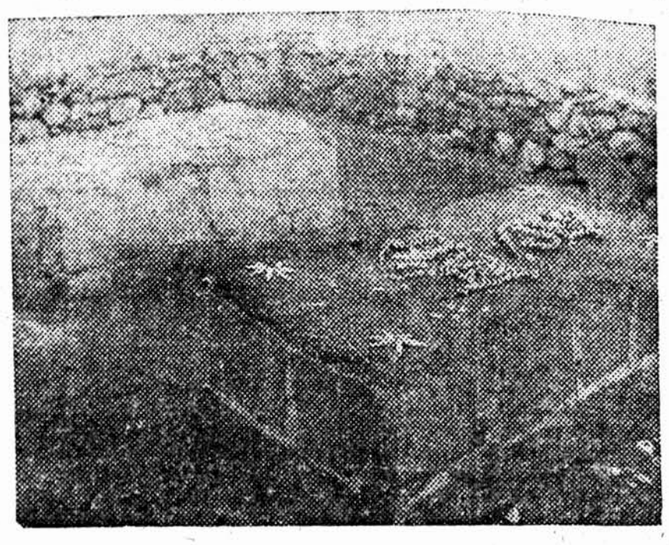
So far, sixty-four prominent Congressmen and women they say, have written to them consenting to add their signatures to the statement.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi and Mr. Mudaliar further say that they wish to correct one wrong impression in some quarters. They say that they have no intention to and there was not a word in their statement which can be construed to mean that they wished to forestall any action that Gandhiji might take in the present circumstances.—United Press

THANA DISTRICT COMMITTEE FOR KASTURBA FUND

At a meeting convened by Mr. V. V. Kirtane, Member of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee, and Mr. G. D Vartak, and presided over by Mr Kirtane, a non-party committee consisting of nearly 50 male and female representatives of different groups was formed to collect funds in Thana District for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial

Mr G. D. Vartak, is President of the Committee, Mr V. V. Kirtane, Treasurer, and Messrs. S. R. Patil, D. B Tamhane, Chhotubhai Desai and S. R. Bhise, Joint Secretaries. Taluka Sub-Committees are being formed and the work of collecting funds has begun in the district.



The 'Samadhi' of late Mahadeo Desai and Kasturba Gandhi inside the Aga Khan Palace at Poona.

Absolute Priority To Production

Cap. Lyttelton's Plea For Mobilisation Against Japan

LONDON, June 24

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, speaking during the debate on Employment in the Commons to-day declared "we are pledged, and it is no hollow pledge, to bring the full impact of this country to bear on Japan, but in fulfilling this pledge there are certain logistic difficulties which have got to be overcome.

The distances are so great and bases for servicing so inadequate, that it is impossible to employ the whole of the forces which we have now mobilised against Japan. For the last six months we have been examining this problem in great detail that is, what industrial mobilisation should be to support the armed forces which the services say they could bring to bear against Japan."

It would be the duty of ministers of Production and Supply to see that absolute priority was given to porduction for waging war against Japan.

Referring to unemployment, Capt. Lyttleton said that Britain would require to maintain substantial armed forces and supply them with modern weapons. If properly planned, he thought, the supply of these weapons might make a considerable contribution to localised employment.—Reuter.

BREMEN BOMBED

Air Attacks On Targets In France And Germany

LONDON, June 24

An Air Ministry 'communique' said "Last night, strong forces of "Lancasters" and "Halifaxes" of bomber-command attacked flyingbomb installations in Pas de Calais. "Mosquitos" made an attack on Bremen and mines were laid in enemy waters. Six of our aircraft are missing."

"Lancasters" of bomber command last night attacked railway targets in France about 250 miles south of the main battlefield to check the movement of reinforcements at an early stage in their struggle to reach Normandy. Railway marshalling yards at Saintes to the north of Bordeaux and at Limoges were bombed in order to destroy large concentrations of rollingstock as well as to cut main lines. —Reuter.

BIGGEST ACT OF SABOTAGE IN DENMARK

LONDON, June 24: The Swedisn Radio quoting a Copenhagen report stated today that in the biggest act of sabotage yet carried out in Denmark saboteurs on Thursday night destroyed the only Danish armament factory—Dansk Rekyl Sundikat in the free harbour of Copenhagen.—Reuter.

Sind's Textile Quota

KARACHI, June 24: A quota of sixty-three milion yards of cloth a year has been allotted to Sind under the textile control order.

A syndicate of licenced cloth dealers in Karachi is being formed for equitable distribution of the cloth—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PLANNING

LONDON, June 23.

The "Economic" commenting on the Gandhi-Wavell correspondence says: It is probably true that the best way to further political progress would be co-operation in economic planning; This is obviously the view of Lord Wavell. But it seems very doubtful whether the disposition to seek a solution in this way really exists among influential Indians—even among those who have been themselves conspicuously associated with the planning projects Lord Wavell has a clear sound policy but it remains only a remote possibility that Indians will permit it to have any success.—Reuter.

Govt. Adamant?

No Relaxation Of Paper Control Order

NEW DELHI, June 24.

Enquiries made here reveal no disposition to consider sympathetically the appeal made from Bombay for a postponement of the Paper Control (Economy) Order. It is learned however, that certain concessions have been given to a number of weeklies in Delhi and elsewhere, who have been permitted to continue the existing number of pages till the end of this month, although the order itself came into force on the 12th. No further concessions, it is stated, will be given.

It is announced that representatives of newspapers in India which have no newsprint quota allotted to them propose to hold a conference in Delhi on July 9 to consider ways and means of meeting the situation created by the order.—A.P.

"Drastic And Unworkable"

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have today sent the following telegram to the Government of India regarding the Paper Control Economy Order, 1944:—

"Reference Paper Control Economy Order. 1944. Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber are of opinion that provisions are too drastic and unworkable and would greatly affect and seriously dislocate activities of business houses, industrial concerns, Banking and Insurance firms, Educational institutions, printing works, publication of monthlies, weeklies, etc., incidentally throwing a large number of people out of employment. It will also lay axe at the root of literary and educational activities and should be thus deemed a disaster in the forward progress of the country. Committee suggest postponement of operation of the order, pending negotiations between interests affected and authorities concerned."

Text Book Prices May Be Increased

Publishers of text-books have been permitted by the Government of Bombay to increase their prices by 15 per cent for High School text-books, 50 per cent for Middle and Upper Primary School text-books, and 65 per cent for Primary School text-books. These increases are permitted subject to the condition that they are on the pre-war prices of text-books and that they will apply to new editions or reprints of text-books printed on Badami or unbleached paper only

No increase will be permitted in the case of text-books already published, with a specific price put on them, either as re-prints or as fresh editions, and which have been sanctioned by School Book Committees for use in schools

General Press Conference To Meet In August

SIMLA, June 24.

The 'United Press' learns that it is proposed to call a conference of newsprint dealers and newspaper representatives to consider the prices of newspapers as well as the representations made to the Government by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society for increasing the basic quota and allotment of newsprint. It is understood that the Newsprint Advisory Committee would also meet in the first week of August, and its members would attend the newsprint dealers' conference.

It is learnt that Mr. Mahomed Nasrullah, Controller of Newsprint, has been promoted as ex-officio Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Industries and Civil Supplies Department.—United Press.

PRESSES MAY BE CLOSED DOWN

BOMBAY, June 24: In a telegram sent to-day to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, New Delhi, and the Controller of Paper Calcutta, the Bombay Press Owners' Association and the Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association view with alarm and misgivings the Paper Control Economy Order 1944.

The telegram adds that the provisions are drastic, unworkable and may result in the closing of presses, and that it would cause serious repercussions in every branch of trade and industry.—A. P.

EIGHTH ARMY'S ADVANCE NORTH OF PERUGIA

Allies Break Into German Positions In Grosseto Area

BERLIN, June 24: In Italy the German communique reported heavy fighting in the Grosseto area. Massing strong forces the Allies succeeded in breaking into the German positions.

Reuter's special correspondent at Alied H. Q. in Italy, June 24: American and French troops have advanced several more miles in the west coastal sector of Italy against very strong German opposition from the line on which progress northward.

The Eighth Army has seized Monte Gioga three miles north of Perugia and the village of Corciano five miles west of Perugia.

From A. K. Quereshi, special correspondent of Associated Press of India with Indian troops in Italy: continued heavy fighting around Chiusi on the Eighth Army's front the capture of Roccastrada, the cutting of an important lateral road north of Roccatederighi the appearance of the Luftwaffe in ineffective strafing raids over the French sector and general stiffening of German defence with co-ordinated counter-attacks were the high spots of Italian battlefront reports today

ON ADRIATIC FRONT

The Adriatic forces since their advance from Pescara have for the first time come against substantial German strength entrenched along the general line of the Chienti river. A strong German counter-attack compelled the Adriatic forces across the Chienti to fall back to this river.

Further inland they are on the outskirts of San Elpido.

American infantry spearheaded by armour have gained additional ground in the coastal sector, and debouching from the hill mass east of Follonica they were within two miles of Follonica according to the latest reports. —Reuter.

Strong Jap Army Advancing On Hengyang Airbase

CHUNGKING, June 23.

Six Japanese divisions totalling 100,000 men or more are advancing on Hengyang, the main Chinese air base in Southern Hunan Province, a Chinese military spokesman said today. The main body of Japanese forces advancing south from Changsha along the Canton-Hankow Railway has reached Hengshan 25 miles north of Hengyang near the foothills of the Heng Mountains.

Although hampered by bad weather the United States Fourteenth Air Force has struck again at Japanese supply lines.—Reuter.

Chinese Leaders And Mikado

CHUNGKING, June 22: Chinese leaders are not in full agreement as to what to do with the Japanese Emperor after the war, said the Minister of Information H. E. Liang, at a Press Conference today. The question was not whether Japan should continue to have an Emperor but whether the political system as it is in Japan today should continue. The present Japanese political system should be changed, he declared.—Reuter.

DR. KUNG AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 24: The Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, who is here to attend the Monetary Conference stated at a Press Conference that he had discussed with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, post-war plans "based on humanity and justice."

Asked if China had received peace proposals from Japan, Dr. Kung said that had China wanted to listen to peace proposals, she could have had peace long ago, but she was fully determined to fight. Dr. Kung intimated that he might visit London and Moscow on his homeward trip.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR EXEMPTION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

BOMBAY, June 24: In a statement to the press Mr. K. M Munshi says that the Paper Order has severely hit not only the commercial enterprises, but also educational institutions like the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which carries out a large scale programme of publishing educational works. He hopes that the Government will make an exception in favour of such institutions. He adds that no valid grounds have been put forward for such a stringent ban on knowledge, and that it is wholly unjustifiable in so far as it relates to educational publications.—A. P.

A. D. SHETH'S PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.—Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth President Indian Languages Newspapers Association has sent a telegram to the Secretary Industries Department, New Delhi, requesting that the application of the Paper Control Order be stayed till 31st July during which time Association propose making detailed representation.

Music goes to University—Syllabus not framed by musicians—Wanted School of Indian Music—Reconstruction of devastated area—Organisation of the film-library—Without consultation with India.

Indian music, which was knocking at the portals of the Rajabai Tower, for a long time, has at last found them thrown open to itself. The Senate of the University of Bombay has, at its meeting held on June 9, decided "without discussion" to institute a diploma in Indian music. There was no discussion, because the patent arguments, like "demands no urgent consideration" and "the proper procedure is not followed" usually adduced by the die-hards against any innovation, were probably exhausted. The proposal of Mrs. Billimoria to institute the diploma was accepted by the Senate on 14th February 1939 and the decision to do so was taken up on 9th June 1944—after over five years. The reason underlying such a dilatory procedure is said to have been that the sanction was withheld by the Government. Music should, therefore, not expect the end of its odyssey soon.

Teaching Also

Now what will be the next step? Or in what form will music enjoy the academic recognition? The reply would be that the University will begin holding examinations and conferring diploma upon the successful candidates. Such a procedure should be regarded as illogical, because examination should never precede teaching, but the university will not, under the present circumstances go beyond the stage of examinations. Anyway it should proceed with music without any further delay. The university of Bombay has been functioning as a teaching institution with respect to certain subjects to which the latest addition has been the military studies. It should, therefore, organise a special department of music at an early date and enable music to stand shoulder to shoulder with the military studies.

Music has been included by the Government as an optional subject for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and is also intended to be a compulsory subject in the curricula of the academic and technical high schools in the Sargent report. The immediate necessity is obviously the establishment of the institutions for training teachers in music; and the body whose duty it is to start such institutions is the Government. Bombay has to its credit a School of Art. It now demands a School of Indian Music which should be founded and maintained by the Government and should be affiliated to the University. The University should also organise a department of music and should not rest satisfied with examinations only.

The diploma, according to the Senate, will be created for the sake of Indian music, but the syllabus is restricted in its scope to the Hindustani music. Is Carnatic music not Indian? There are at least two strong arguments in favour of the inclusion of the latter system; and here they are. The inter-provincial cultural understanding is greatly impeded by leaving the two systems into watertight provincial compartments and so is the process of mutual enrichment of the two systems. The students of either school should be conversant with the theories, principles and practice of the other. Again the University of Bombay, being cosmopolitan, cannot and should not debar the students of the Carnatic system from appearing for the diploma examination. It should not toe the line with some of the universities which have admitted music to their fold but have kept their doors closed to the system which is not current in their province. The universities should not be provincial in their outlook on art

Laymen's Work

It is surprising to find that the syllabus suggested by the Academic Council was not framed by musicians and music-scholars. In fact, no committee of experts is known to have been appointed for the purpose. Will the university-men, who found themselves competent to frame the syllabus of music, ever allow musicians to handle legal or medical studies? The matriculation or an equivalent examination of any university which is fixed as the qualification for admission to the diploma is not the criterion of one's aptitude or abilities for music. It will leave the diploma beyond reach of the students of exceptional talent who are unable to pass the matriculation, but are best at music—are designed to be musicians. The university is not expected to give any consideration to the care of such students because it has approached music-art from the academic and not artistic angle.

The period of two years' training may be sufficient for any other subject, but not for music. Music is a much wider and more difficult subject. It demands thorough grounding, deep knowledge of its theories and longer practice. The two years' period will not fail to encourage the evils of amateurism and propagandism. The diploma should be the distinction of the experts and not a passport for the half-baked amateurs to masquerade as 'master-musicians.' The university ought to have treated music as a great art and not as a triviality. It ought to have exercised foresight to turn out real exponents and not show-men.

The Committee has, so far, prescribed no text-books, but has drawn up a list of seventy ragas which is too lengthy for two years' training. The knowledge of the seventy ragas, which the committee considered to be an essential preparation for the practical examination, would imply even flat singing and mechanical reproduction of the melodic patterns. The students should have thorough knowledge of the scales of the prescribed ragas. They should be able to appreciate the finer distinctions of the notes and to sing with grace and to the accompaniment of the string instruments and not the harmonium. The different styles of singing such as Dhruvapad which is fast disappearing, Dhamar, Khyal, Thumari and if possible, Tappa, should be made compulsory. Precisely speaking, the students should be proficient in the different gayakis.' The option will hasten the extinction of the difficult styles like Dhruvapada.

The omission of the instrumental music is a conspicuous flaw in the syllabus. The experienced brains behind the latter have taken a partial—nay faulty—view of Indian music. They are out to certify the vocalists as qualified musicians and to treat the instrumentalists as mere accompanists or soloists unworthy of the academic distinctions. They ought to be told that the Vina, Sarangi, Sitar and Sarod players are in no way inferior to the vocalists and that they should not be denied the opportunity of appearing for the diploma examination. The University will not be justified in making an invidious distinction between the instrumental and vocal music

Not Mere Show-man

The standards of music should be strictly classical and should be above compromises and concessions The object of the University should be not to multiply the race of mechanical singers, but to pick up and encourage the hidden talent and to instil new life in music by perpetuating all the ragas, styles of singing and the instruments that have survived till date and by propagating the knowledge of the theories and principles of music laid down in the authentic treatises. The syllabus has fixed, for the theoretical examination, two papers—one of the general theories and the other of the elements of the history of music. The theoretical test should be such as would stimulate the candidates to acquire full knowledge of the important treatises. It should therefore, not be assigned a secondary place in the examination. The diploma-holders should be musicians and also music-scholars capable of imparting the theoretical knowledge of music to their students.

The University should now proceed with music according to its means and circumstances. It should begin with the formation of the Board of studies to which should be appointed musicians and music-scholars of note. The Board should be authorised to revise the syllabus, to frame rules for the affiliation of the music institutions and to recommend the names of musicians as examiners. The university should, if possible, make the appointment of the Professor of Indian Music from the very start and to arrange for a course of lectures and demonstrations preceding the examination.

Appoint A Committee

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay and the President of the Citizens' Relief Committee, pointed out at the Press Conference which met at the Corporation Hall on June 13, that the reconstruction of the affected area will be undertaken on modern town-planning lines for which a scheme will be prepared. Nothing is yet known about the outlines of the scheme and about the time by which it should be expected to be ready. Will the Mayor enlighten the public as regards the procedure adopted by the Corporation for the formulation of the scheme?

The scheme should not be a departmental concern. It should be entrusted to a committee representing various interests including architecture and art and should be released through the proper channels in order to elicit public opinion. One of such channels is an exhibition of plans, designs and models and the Corporation should not fail to avail itself of the same. Replanning and evolution of a partial civic design are the main implications of the situation. The Corporation should therefore, seek the collaboration of individuals and institutions that are competent to deal with the problems of civic art.

Educational Films

It is refreshing to learn that the Central Bureau of Education is intending to start a film library. The British Council of Films is said to have agreed to send its films free of cost and the Bureau is also trying to secure educational films from Russia and America. The library will, probably, start functioning before the end of the current year and will be open to the educational bodies and institutions. Such an educational measure was overdue, but will it satisfy the country's demands for films for school-children?

The Government ought to go beyond the establishment of the library and ought to organise a machinery for the production of the educational and entertainment films for the school-children who are enthusiastic clients of the films not intended for them. The next step which they should take is to build special cine-theatres for children or to arrange regular programmes for them in the existing theatres. Films—educational and entertainment—and the cine-theatres for children should be the integral parts of the post-war educational scheme. The films meant for the adults serve as a distraction to the children from their studies and produce an unhealthy effect on their minds.

India Not Consulted

New York witnessed in January an Indian Exhibition which was labelled as "India's Gods and Kings" and was organised by the Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and now is London's turn to witness an "Indian Art Exhibition" which was opened by Mr. Augustus John on June 5 and which was advertised as the first non-official exhibition of its kind in Britain. India should not feel flattered by such post-mortem examinations of her art but should on the contrary, resent attempts—official as well as non-official—to represent herself in any country without her consent. There has been a demand in Britain for a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art including its current trends, but every now and then some institutions and individuals appear on the scene with the schemes of piecemeal shows framed by them without consulting India.

And then some of the organisers of such shows try to console India with the assurances to hold a bigger and more comprehensive exhibition in future. One of such assurances was given by Professor George Catlin, General Secretary of the current show in London, in an interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." Professor Catlin said: "Tell India, our present exhibition is limited in scope. Our next exhibition will represent art from each Indian province and from different periods." The champions of Indian art in Britain have not yet found out an astrologer who can fix an auspicious date for the forthcoming comprehensive exhibition.

The organisers of the London exhibition have not consulted or even contacted Bombay which is an important art-province of India. It transpires from what Professor Catlin said to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Committee had its representatives in Bengal who intimated to it the difficulties that stood in the way of the material being sent over to London; but the committee had no representatives in Bombay. Obviously the organisers could not ignore Bengal and could not even communicate to Bombay their plan of the exhibition. Probably they interpret India in terms of Bengal only.

My dear Sisters and Brothers

This week we are celebrating the anniversary of Shri Gijubhai Badheka. What he did for children is very well-known. He can never be forgotten by us.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari has arranged a special programme in honour of his memory to-day. And it is expected the other Branches, like-wise, will celebrate the day in a befitting manner.

* * *

Brother Shivendra Varma (12 years) of Benares has asked every one: "Do you forget things?" And then he has himself replied and treated the question as follows:—

I am sure, you do. But do not worry. Not only you but all people of the world forget so many things. However, most of us remember even small events that happened months or years ago. Nonetheless, we do not remember important facts which we ought not to forget

For example, supposing, I ask you: "Can you name some of the films that you saw two years back?" I believe, you will be able to recount them. On the other hand, if I ask you whether you had lost a pen or pencil in your school, I think you will answer, "perhaps"—for you do not quite remember it.

The Psychologists say that we forget things because we wish to forget them. They say that we forget to take medicine in time because we do not like medicines. This may be correct to some extent. But what about the umbrellas, bags, etc., which we forget in trains while travelling? We never wish to forget them there!

Statesmen and Philosophers—and the proverbial Professors—are often more forgetful than us. Let me tell you an anecdote, for instance: One day William Pitt, the famous Prime Minister of England, was walking along the bank of the river Thames. Probably his mind was engaged in the political affairs of England, so he forgot where he was walking, and actually stepped towards the river and fell in it. A sailor, who was luckily there, then, saved his life!

* * *

The July issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" will be a Special Number containing almost all matter contributed by young boys and girls. The issue is already in the Press, and is expected to be ready in the first week of July.

Those of you who are not permanent subscribers of the journal, may reserve their copies in advance, by sending six annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. You will be pleased with the Number!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada.

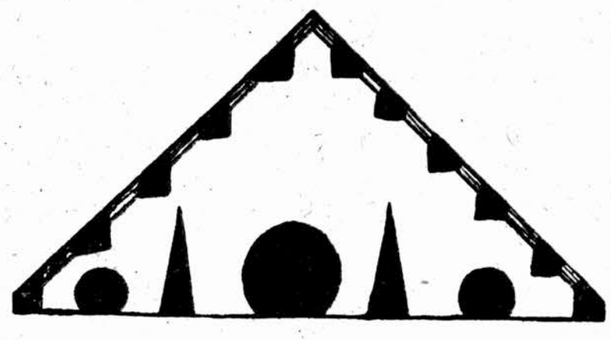
"GULISTAN" KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

STORK STATUE

Cut the above picture carefully. Paste it on a cardboard, wait until it is dry, and then cut out again any marginal portions.

By bending back the tabs, the stork can be made to stand up. put it in front of your desk: How do you like it?

PAPER MATS



There are a hundred uses for paper mats. You can make really attractive ones quite easily.

Fold a sheet of paper first into two, then two again, and once more into two. This will give you a shape like that in the illustration.

Then make cuts as indicated by the black spaces. Open out and you have an excellent mat for a cake dish or a number of other things.

Note that circular mats, the most useful shape of all, are made by folding in squares and curving the outside edge of the folded paper.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"All the odds and ends, scraps and bits of news and views and gossip, occasional personal paragraphs and, sometimes, even verse—or worse!—which cannot be accommodated on the other more serious and pretentious pages will find an asylum here. "Something for everyone" fairly sums up the purpose and purport of this Page.

"And we dare to hope that, in due course, "The Last Page" will come to be regarded as "the-last-but-not-the-least" feature, of the Sunday "Chronicle."

With this modest declaration THE LAST PAGE was launched on June 22, 1941 On the same day that the Nazi hordes attacked the Soviet Union, I might say in all humility, THE LAST PAGE hit back on behalf of Democracy!

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Holding A Mirror To The World

From June 22, 1943, to June 22, 1944, what did the LAST PAGE write about? In other words, who were the men and what were the things that occupied the attention of the world during the last twelve months?

Like last year Gandhiji was once again the "Last Page's" Man of the Year. Though for eleven months out of twelve he was in prison, he was mentioned on this Page no less than fifteen times. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, again like last year, comes second, having figured on the "Last Page" ten times. The third place goes to Lin Yutang (6). Dr. Lin was again one of the two personalities to each of whom a whole "Last Page" was devoted, the other being Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Jinnah and Uday Shankar figured on the "Last Page" four times each and Beverly Nichols scored a treble.

As for the rest, "The Last Page" with complete impartiality, wrote about Emperors like Vikramaditya and Akbar as well as revolutionaries like Lenin. If Communists like Stalin, Palme Dutt and P. C. Joshi were mentioned, so were Congress Socialists like Meherally, Kamaladevi and M. R. Masani. Subhas Chandra Bose rubbed shoulders with Churchill in these columns, and de Gaulle and Giraud found themselves awkwardly bracketed. Roosevelt and Willkie were there, so were Tagore and Iqbal and Ghalib. In the Rogues' Gallery were Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo and Franco Not far was the one and only Mr. Amery. The 10,000 Crore Planners were represented by J. R. D. Tata. The world of letters was adequately represented: Romain Rolland, Bernard (and Mrs.) Shaw Louis Fischer, Narmad the poet of Gujerat. Sumitranandan Panth, Bertrand Russell and Edgar Snow. Music was provided by such maestors as Fayaz Khan and Balgandharva while Sadhona Bose added to it the tinkle of her "ghungroo". Charlie Chaplin's inspired clowning proved a happy foil for Punjab's battle of the two Hayats.

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Kisses And Communists

Among countries and peoples that the "Last Page" wrote about, the Soviet Union and China were both mentioned six times each. The People's Theatre was one of the favourites of this Page getting a foursome while the Progressive Writers came behind. Here alphabetically are a few of the other "things" written about on the 'Last Page': Americans in India, Basic English, Bhasha Lipi Bevin Boys, Bijapur, Burma, Blood Bank, Bombay explosion, Broadway, Bengal (4), cartoons, Communists, Films, Film censors, Fifth Column Gandhi caps, Japan, Japanese air raids on Calcutta, Kisses for sale, Marathi novels and plays, 'Mission To Moscow', New Delhi, Pakistan, Poets and playwrights, Publishers, Poetry, Starvation and Zoot suit riots!

The 'shoes and ships and sealing wax' formula can hardly compete with the variety of subjects tackled on this Page—kisses and caps and Communists!

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The event of the week was undoubtedly the publication of Gandhiji's correspondence with the Government.

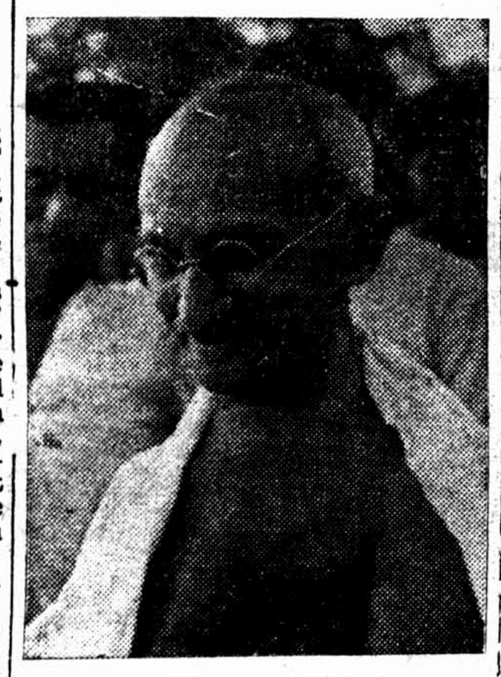
The Government has announced its intention of publishing "a pamphlet containing all these letters".

This "pamphlet' is a chapter of Indian history—the record of a grim yet glorious period in our freedom movement.

It is doubtful if the Government will make sufficient number of copies available to the public—as it glutted the market with "Congress Responsibility For Disturbances"! The general publishers already have been crippled by the Paper Control Order, otherwise we would have seen several editions of the correspondence on the book-stands Those, who know the publishing business say it would not be impossible to sell a million copies of the volume containing this historic correspondence.

Gandhiji had written to Lord Linlithgow in that momentous final letter before the fast "Posterity will judge between you as a representative of an all-powerful Government and me as a humble man who has tried to serve his country and humanity through it."

Posterity, of course, will judge between the two—the potentate and the Saint, the jailor and the prisoner! But now that the correspondence is published, even the contemporary world has an opportunity to judge between the two. And it is a harsh



judgment that awaits the jailors and traducers of "the humble man who has tried to serve my country and humanity through it."

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"Use Less Paper"

The Paper Control (Economy) Order has come. With it have come to our table from various propaganda agencies:—

(1) An article on "More Forests For Scotland."

(2) An article on "London's Lake".

(3) An article on "The Beauties of Sussex".

(4) An article on "British Police In Action."

(5) The cyclostyled sheets of "Highlights of B.B.C. Programmes" from the New Delhi Office of B.B.C.

(6) Eleven typed sheets from the Delhi Office of the Tass Agency of the U.S.S.R.

(7) Ten cyclostyled sheets of talks scripts from the London Office of B.B.C.

(8) The 28-paged "London Calling" from B. B. C. London.

(9) Four cyclostyled sheets of "News From France."

(10) Several pamphlets on "International Relationship" from the National War Front Bombay.

(11) At least 10 cyclostyled sheets daily from the United States Office of War Information.

(12) "Weekly News Report" (8 pages) from the Government of India Press, Simla.

(13) "Behind the Headlines" (8 pages) from the Information Department, Simla.

(14) "Far East Newsletter" also from the Govt. of India.

(15) "Notes on the War Situation" (4 cyclostyled sheets) from Mr. Scott, the Director of Information.

By now, I am too exhausted to plunge into the mountain of paper that still remains on the table. So, let us practise economy of paper by shoving it all in the waste paper basket, while the publishers decide to start selling cabbages and editors and contributors to the periodical press discuss the most painless means of committing suicide.

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News From U. S. A.

I have just received two American magazines that I always like to read but which I seldom get. It could not be the transport difficulty as all the other American magazines ("Time" and "Life" and "Movie Mirror" and "Broadway Nights") are coming through quite regularly. Then, could it be the censor holding back two such staunch anti-Fascist papers as "ASIA and Americas" and "New Masses"? But then "Asia" has been consistenly friendly to the cause of Indian freedom and includes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru among its Board of Contributing Editors, while "New Masses" is the organ of the American Communists. And, People's War or no People's War, the Government of India is still scared of the "Red" bogey!

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India Thanks "Asia"!

Anyway, it is pleasant to go through these papers even though they are several months old ("Asia" of February, "New Masses" of April 3) and get an angle on the American scene seldom provided by the more "popular" magazines.

"Asia" reports that

"American exporters were outspoken in charging British discrimination against them in India".

"Foreign newspaper correspondents in India were not permitted to cable abroad even the bare facts of deaths and hospital admissions due to starvation..... Correspondents must not tell the British and the American public the blunt facts of the situation."

To "Asia" editors go the thanks of all Indians for sponsoring the India Famine Relief Committee which sent substantial donations for Bengal Relief. The editors explain their aims in these words:

"India Famine Relief is a major pre-occupation of our office now. The India Famine Relief Committee was organized on our initiative. It came into being just as we were finishing our work for the repeal of Chinese exclusion. It is in a sense in the same category. For its purpose is not only humanitarian, but also to hold before the world the idea that the Asian peoples are to be regarded as equal to all others, and that if we can send shiploads of food to the Greeks and the North Africans, to the English, as we have done even in times of shipping shortages, we can and should send food to the starving people of India".

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Sensational Exposure

The "New Masses" contains an article by John L. Spivak which is the third of a sensational series which reveals "the outlines of a vast conspiracy (in U.S.A.) to launch a drive for a negotiated peace with Germany simultaneously with the opening of a second front in Western Europe." According to Spivak, "This campaign is to be timed with the second front in the hope that the inevitably large casualty lists will make the American people susceptible to the negotiated peace propaganda. A twin objective is the defeat of the Roosevelt administration in the 1944 elections.' Named as active in this campaign are General Robert E. Wood, former head of the isolationist, reactionary "America First Committee", Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of "Chicago Tribune" and Colonel Charles A Lindbergh employed by Henry Ford.

Spivak further alleges that known pro-Nazis are active in this campaign which is anti-Jew, anti-Roosevelt and anti-Soviet and has a series of innocent-looking "cover" organisations to support it. One of these—"We The Mothers Mobilize For America"—is dealt with in detail by Spivak who adduces documentary evidence to expose its pro-Axis bias and affiliations. A significant quotation from "Women's Voice", the organ of "We The Mothers," gives the whole game away:—

"We call on our representatives in Washington, whom we elected on their solemn pre-election pledge to keep us out of war then raging across the oceans, to call a halt on the present needless slaughter by entering immediately into conferences for a negotiated peace which "our enemies" have been proposing since October 1939."

Spivak sums up: "The cynical exploitation of the grief and anxiety of mothers with sons in the service is being counted on to create broad sympathy in the population as a whole to "stop the slaughter" and come to terms with German Fascists."

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Read Tomorrow's News Today!

BOMBAY, Monday.

Acting on information supplied by "Chronicler", the Bombay C.I.D. carried out a sensational raid this morning at the headquarters of the Information Films of India, at Central Studios, Tardeo and confiscated a series of objectionable photographs It appears that the offices of the Information Films of India, a Government department, were being used for subversive activities including the collection and open display of the photographs of political undesirables. On the premises the police also discovered a number of cinema reels containing shots of several seditionists (now in jails) and it is suspected that the officers of this organization were showing these films for the purpose of propagating seditious ideas.

The magnitude of the colossal effrontery of the conspirators can be judged from the fact that many of the photographs of notorious political 'bad characters' (to show whose photos even in a non-political film is a criminal offence) were openly displayed on the walls of the 'Conference Room' of the I.F.I.

These photographs which have now been removed and confiscated include those of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (scenes of whose recent release have been ordered to be expunged from the News Parade newsreels and whose face has been compulsorily disfigured and 'blacked-out' by censors in so many films), of Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad, both of whom are kept in detention as dangerous to public peace and war effort.

The cinema films seized in the raid include one called "A Gallant Effort" which shows a number of scenes including close-ups of these seditionists. Two other shorter films are devoted entirely to Azad and Nehru who are shown giving a "seditious" message to the people. All these three films, it is said, bear the hall-mark of "Film Advisory Board" which was a precursor of the Information Films of India.

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"Made In Japan"

At the time of the Jubilee of the Coronation of King George V. it was noticed that most of the Union Jack flags being waved by patriotic Britons had been imported from Japan.

During the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 to 1933, Japan textile manufacturers sent to India ship-loads of "Made-In-Japan" Khaddar.

And this writer, sojourning in America, bought a little metal replied of the Statue of Liberty only to find later that it bore inside the inscription "Made In Japan."

The following from the "C.B.I. Round up," American soldiers' paper published in New Delhi, therefore, certainly provides a case of tables being turned completely on the Sons of Heaven:—

MYITKYINA: One of Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders thought he had the souvenir of souvenirs when, after slaying a Japanese officer in combat, he removed the Nipponese gentleman's huge samurai sword a lovely, gleaming thing three feet long with a heavy, curved blade and a double-grip handle. Beneath the handle, beautifully worked in leather, was a double row of jewels. A major was willing to pay 500 dols. for the memento until he saw inscribed on the handle end of the blade: "Finest tempered steel. Made in Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A."

GERMAN COMMANDERS IN FRANCE

How Will The Rundstedt-Rommel Team Work?

The Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the West is Field Marshal von Rundstedt. His position corresponds to that of General Eisenhower, since naval and air Commanders-in-Chief as well as army group commanders come under his orders.

The two army group commanders are Field Marshal Rommel, who is responsible for the defence of the Low Countries and Northern France, and Field Marshal von Blaskowitz who is responsible for the defence of the Biscay and Mediterranean coasts.

The characteristics of the hostile leaders are of far more than personal or academic interest. Many great captains in military history have allowed their estimation of their opponents to play a large part in their strategy and tactics. They have been wont to alter their methods in accordance with the type of General with whom they have found themselves at grips, and important successes have been achieved by reaching in moments of doubt and obscurity the correct answer to the question: "How is X, given his known temperament, history and methods, likely to react to the present circumstances?"

Rundstedt, Prominent Anti-Nazi

It is thus worthwhile to consider the three men in question and the estimation in which they are held especially by their colleagues.

The German verdict upon Rundstedt as a man and as a soldier is almost wholly favourable. It is held that, although he may be less brilliantly clever than Leeb, he is the best all-round German Commander, knowledgeable, reliable, calm and canny, practical and resolute. On the personal side he is "a gentleman if ever there were one,"—whether German and British ideas on the subject coincide exactly is a secondary matter simple and straightforward. In the East he refused to have anything to do with reprisals and mass executions.

It is true that the attitude of most highminded German soldiers to this subject is not very lofty. They wash their hands of it like Pilate. Perhaps no more could be expected of them in their situation. The most interesting point about Rundstedt, however, is that he is regarded in the army as the most prominent anti-Nazi among the senior Officers and the only one who might possibly attempt to overthrow Hitler. At the same time he is believed to have come to the conclusion that defeat of Germany was inevitable at least two years ago.

Ten Years Too Old

It is constantly said—and not seldom lamented—that he is about ten years too old for the task. If he is still first-class soldier, he may have lost the nerve required for a military-political coup.

At one moment there was actually speculation as to whether he might lead his divisions from France into Germany, but it must be said that no evidence exists of his entertaining such an idea.

Rundstedt's situation is truly difficult. He detests Nazidom. He wants to save his caste—that of the military junkers of which he is now the doyen; he wants to save the army from destruction; as a political conservative, so far as he has any politics—and he is

ROMMEL

considered as one of the least political of soldiers—he must want to avoid left-wing ascendancy such as might result from complete collapse in the field. But, first, he is surrounded by Nazis, some doubtless detailed to watch him carefully, and secondly he is a patriotic man.

Field Marshal Rommel

Among Nazi soldiers the most prominent is his lieutenant, Rommel, and it may not have been without design that the two have been thus balanced. Rommel is a more exciting and colourful—if not a more interesting—character.

First, however, a word about Blaskowitz, less important and not yet in the picture in the present campaign. He is considered thoroughly competent, but not an outstanding figure like the other two. He did well in Poland. The most remarkable episode in his career is his protest in writing against the atrocities in Poland, which is said to have led to his dismissal by Hitler.

While there is no divergence in views about Rundstedt, Rommel is the subject of violent controversy. All agree, however, that pains without parallel have been taken to build up and when necessary to repair his reputation, and that this has been mainly the work of the Party.

He is generally described as restless, difficult, capricious and apt to change his mind. Some subordinates find him hard to work with, because they say he will not give them orders, but instead, overwhelms them with a spate of talk. He is described as overbearing and unpopular with his officers and as frequently failing to return the salutes of his juniors. There is no question, however, of his hold upon the troops in general, though he makes "frightful" demands upon them. His disappearance from Tunisia was considered a decisive factor in this respect. He was irreplaceable in the estimation of German troops.

Master Of Tactics

He possesses, as might be expected, the reputation of displaying terrific driving power and keenness. He is a master of tactics, of deception. He makes the fullest use of his opportunities, and what he fails to do at the first attempt he will very likely do at the second by improved methods. On the other hand, what he does not know or think of for himself has for him no existence.

Another weakness is that if he bluffs more sucessfully, he thinks a similar sort of bluff will succeed half a dozen times. Among German soldiers there is frank and generally fair criticism of his achievements in North Africa. There the Italians, who had no reason to love him, decided that he knew his business well. But he was rash when he reached the Alamein position, which he thought would crumble.

When the front stabilised his dispositions were faulty, but on returning to Germany he left orders that nothing was to be changed and not a single machine-gun post was to be altered. He did not want to return either, because he had forebodings about the future, or because he was still a sick man. But Hitler ordered him back to his post.

Retreat From Alamein

Rommel's conduct of the retreat from Alamein is highly praised, but as he approached the Tunisian frontier he grew more and more pessimistic and jumpy. His self-assurance and aggressive spirit weakened.

In the counter-offensive against the Allied First Army in the Tebessa area in February, he lost his nerve when things were going well, and his subordinates were aghast when he broke

RUNDSTEDT

off the engagement prematurely. Then came his black day March 6, when his attack on the Eighth Army near Medine was totally defeated after its conduct had been, in one critic's view, "a thorough mess". That was "the exit". He returned home, temporarily at least, a badly shaken man.

Nevertheless, for reasons of prestige he had to be awarded the "Diamonds" a familiar title of the highest order, the Knights Cross.

Opinion is divided about his fitness for his present post. Some think the combination with Rundstedt is ideal and that it is a great thing to have in France a commander who will never rest while there is a single enemy alive. Others say that he is "not up to Manstein by a long chalk"—a great frontline leader, but unfit for command of an army group and too impulsive and intuitive for the defence of Europe.

A Difficult Colleague

It is noted that he has always been a difficult colleague and that he and Kesselring were constantly at loggerheads in Africa, each blaming the other for defeats and mischances. It is also considered that he has no conception of the administrative side of war and disregards the question of supplies. This is a representative German view of this strange and erratic soldier, undoubtedly touched at moments by finger genius, but apt to bewilder his own side and throw his own machine out of gear when attempting to upset and deceive the enemy.

It should be recognized frankly that under Rundstedt he might prove a success of the first order if the combination worked smoothly. If it did not, there might be serious trouble.

It is, at all events, in favour of the Allies that Rommel is now fighting against a man who has refused to be taken in by his wiles or bow to his will and who has defeated him. With one of Rommel's temperament, memories of the past and their implications may not be without effect.

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great famine in Khulna. As soon as he heard of it he gave his own money and collected money from others to help the people and by his efforts the severity of the famine was lightened. On several other occasions, notably on the occasion of the North Bengal flood he had started relief works in different parts of Bengal.

His work in connection with the North Bengal Flood of 1922, whose havoc is yet fresh in the memory of many, has thus been described by the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"In these circumstances, a professor of Chemistry, Sir P. C. Ray, stepped forward and called upon his countrymen to make good the Government's omission. His call was answered with enthusiasm. The public of Bengal in one month gave three lakhs of rupees ,rich women giving their silk and ornaments. and the poor giving their spare ornaments. Hundreds of young men volunteered to go down and carry out the distribution of relief to the villagers, a task which involved a considerable amount of hard work and bodily discomfort in a malarious country. The enthusiasm of the response to Sir P. C. Ray's appeal was due partly to the Bengal's natural desire to score off the foreign Government, partly to genuine sympathy with the sufferers, but very largely to Sir P. C. Ray's remarkable personality and position. He is a real organiser and a real teacher. I heard a European saying: If Mr. Gandhi had been able to create two more Sir P. C. Rays he would have succeeded in getting Swaraj within this year.

Love For Literature

A man of wide culture, interested in almost all activities of human

SCIENTIST, SCHOLAR AND PATRIOT

(Continued from Page 2)

life, he came to occupy a unique position in the political and educational world of Bengal. His "History of Hindu Chemistry" in two volumes, was the result of a long and painful research extending over a period of about ten years. It has earned for its author a great reputation and has been acclaimed as adding a very interesting chapter to the history of sciences and of the human spirit. In this self-imposed task Sir Prafulla was guided by the hope that a re-discovery of the past might bring confidence in the future.

But it would not be right to describe Acharya Ray only as a scientist. He was greatly interested in books and writers. He was very fond of reading Shakespeare. He once said that he had read all the plays Shakespeare had written and would go on re-reading them to the end of his life. He also read the books of other English writers like Carlyle, Emerson, Dickens and Goldsmith.

In 1932 Sir P. C. Ray published an autobiography "Life and Experiences of a Bengali Chemist.' Of this book Prof. H. E. Armstrong, writing in "Nature" has said.

A more remarkable career than that of Sir P. C. Ray could not well be chronicled. The story told is not only fascinating, it has an altogether special value as a presentation of a complex mentality unique in character, range of ability and experience ....In part the study of a life overfull of action, of unusually varied occupations and interests in no small degree it is also a dispassionate statement and discussion of pressing Indian social problems....From beginning to end the message of the book is one of the highest endeavour —pulsating with vitality and intellectual force.'

Many of Acharya Ray's speeches and articles have been collected and put together in books. He has spoken and written on many subjects. Education, Science and Literature. One of his books, "The Place of Science in Literature", is well-known and has been widely read. Dr. Ray had shown in this book that science is not the enemy of literature but on the other hand, science and literature help each other.

Because of his work in many fields —in science, literature, industry, social reform—Dr. Ray has been asked to preside over many conferences. In 1918 Madras University asked him to give lectures on ancient Hindu Chemistry. But when the University paid him for doing so he gave back the money. He wanted his money to be used for a prize in memory of the late Sir William Wederburn. It is given every year to the best student in Chemistry.

He was asked to preside over the Indian Science Congress in 1920 There he made a great speech in which he showed what could be done for science in India, He asked the young men of India to take more interest in science. He said that for a long time Indians had given up the habit of thinking for themselves. In other words, they had forgotten to make use of reason. The result was that they had not been able to go forward. "The time has come' he said, "when we must make use of our reason. If this is done our country will become great. But nothing can make use of our reason so much as the study of science. The young men of India should, therefore, study science. And not only this; they should try to find out truth for themselves.

In 1923 when he was asked to preside over the Convocation of Aligarh Moslem University he spoke there of the friendship between Hindus and Muslims in India.

In 1926 Acharya Ray was asked to give the Convocation address to the graduates of Mysore University. In this speech he spoke about education in India. He said that there were not as many educated Indians as there should be. This he felt because education was not given in Indian in the pupil's own languages.

He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1911 and was Knighted after the war. In 1934 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Chemical Society of London. Sir Gowland Hopkins and Prof. C. Matignon were the other two recipients of this high honour on this occasion. This appreciation of his services by his fellow chemists of the British Empire touched him deeply.

—"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B 4666

Second Front Radio Photos

This smiling U. S. glider pilot landed safely in France five hours before the sea operation started on June 6, and was slightly wounded in the ensuing battle. He uses his parachute for a pillow.

General Eisenhower confers with Admiral King aboard a duck as they tour one of the French beachheads.

USOWI Radiophotos.

German Atrocities In Rome

Bruno Buozzi, Italian Socialist leader, was found dead by Fifth Army men north-west of Rome. He had been murdered by SS troops before they retreated north.

He adds: The great wooden doors of the notorious Gestapo prison in Via Tasso were ripped from their hinges and battered down by the people of Rome as soon as the last German left the city.

Two hundred starving men and women prisoners, who had been packed in 24 tiny cells, were set free. Only one man was left behind in this dark bricked up gaol.

They found him curled up in a corner of one of the torture chambers where he had crawled to die.

They took me to this 12-ft. by 3-ft. brick coffin in which so many Italians have been killed in the last eight months. Above the entrance was now the empty socket from which a 1,000 candle-power lamp used to blaze into the eyes of the unfortunate victims, who were questioned and beaten up there by SS men. The cell is about the size of a large cupboard.

The prisoners were strung up to cemented stout iron bars with wire, either by the feet or the neck, and battered until they talked.

"God gave me strength to endure this final hour of suffering," one prisoner had scratched in plaster with his finger nails.

Ten Lives For One

The building was formerly a big block of flats, but the Germans bricked up every windows, leaving only a small hole to light and ventilate the cells, less than 12-ft. by 12-ft., into which eight people were crammed.

It was from here that many of the hostages were taken in the brutal "ten lives for one" massacre over which Rome is still seething with indignation.

On March 23 a grenade was thrown at a column of German infantry. Fifty were killed, and the Germans immediately arrested every man, woman and child in the locality, 4,000 of whom were driven into this prison with kicks and blows.

There was much intense feeling in the city against the injustice of this indiscriminate mass arrest that most of the captives were released.

It was then announced that 500 hostages would be shot "ten Italian lives for every German." The victims who included Army colonels, doctors, lawyers and scientists were taken to a grotto on the outskirts of Rome, tied together in fours, and killed.

(—"Daily Mail").

Arab Heritage

The New York "Times", in a review by Albert Viton, welcomes the publication of a new handbook to Arabic and Islamic culture. The volume, entitled "The Arab Heritage," is edited by Nabiha Faris. The reviewer says:

"A coastline a few miles wide, a rocky, poor island close to trade routes, a ditch like the Suez Canal can determine the course of history. Experience has taught that a point of junction between continents, oceans and nations, be it ever so small, is frequently much more important than the vast hinterland which can be controlled by it.

"The Near East is one such focal point. During the past 5,000 years it has been a cultural and political meeting point of Asia, Africa and Europe. Its strategic significance is greater to-day than before the advent of the airplane.

During the past few years the Near East has been the subject of study at least a dozen times and the stream can be seen to be gaining volume and momentum. That is a very hopeful development. Unfortunately, the quantity hasn't always been matched by quality. Too many books have been written by men without an intimate acquaintance with the peoples of the Near East, without a knowledge of the local language, without an understanding of the backgrounds.

"So much more reason, therefore, for welcoming 'The Arab Heritage. The eight essays on mediaeval Arab culture represent the ripe fruit of long years of research by outstanding Orientalists. Yet such scholarship is unobstrusive. The layman will find the essays not only enlightening but pleasant reading.

"It would be difficult to improve on Professor Ettinghausen's delightful essay on Islamic art or on Professors Della Vida and Obermann's lectures on the cultural origins of Islam. The penetrating study of A-Ghazzali, the great Arab theologian, shows how similar the best Oriental and Western thought can be."—USOWI.

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